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Established 1887

Khomeini Blames Leftist Group for Tehran Explosion

From Agency Dispatches TEHRAN — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini accused a leftist guerrilla party group Tuesday of setting off the explosion that killed 74 persons, mostly leading politicians whose mass funeral here was attended by hundreds of thousands of chanting mourners.

New Delhi Rule Set for Assam

NEW DELHI — The Indian state of Assam, where more than 290 persons have died in anti-immigrant agitation, was put under direct presidential rule Tuesday, the government said.

Moscow to Get EEC Afghan Plan

By Joseph Fitcher International Herald Tribune LUXEMBOURG — Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, will go to Moscow next week to begin negotiations on an Afghanistano conference plan adopted Tuesday by the European Economic Community.

West Germany Sentences 8 for War Crimes

By John Vinocur New York Times Service DUSSELDORF — West Germany's last major Nazi war crimes trial, which spanned 5 1/2 years, ended Tuesday with the conviction of eight former guards at the Majdanek concentration camp. All except one received shorter sentences than demanded by the prosecution.

Syrian Missile Crisis Eased As Militiamen Leave Zahle

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service KSARA, Lebanon — The Syrian missile crisis that has threatened the Mideast since early May was eased Tuesday by the carefully staged withdrawal of about 100 Israeli-backed Christian militiamen from Zahle, which has been under Syrian siege for three months.

U.S. Blamed For Delay in Arms Talks

By Kevin Klose Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev on Tuesday blamed the United States again for delaying talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and told former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt that Washington wants "a fresh edition of the Cold War."

U.S.-Japan Rift

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger insists that Japan rapidly increase its military strength to help cope with a threat from the Soviet Union, but Japan's Defense Minister Joji Omura firmly resists that request, Page 3.

Genetic Leap

Scientists in the United States have developed a new genetic technology that could lead to new types of plants and sources of protein, Page 4.

The Polish Surge

Poland's national revolt against three decades of misrule and repression has turned the country into an ideological no-man's-land as a key party congress nears. A report in Insights tomorrow.



Hundreds of thousands of Iranians attended the funeral Tuesday for leading politicians who were killed in a bombing in Tehran. The portraits are of slain leader Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti.

Peres Edges Begin, Israel TV Predicts

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres' opposition Labor Party narrowly edged out Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc Tuesday by one or two seats in Israel's parliamentary election, an Israeli television projection said.

Party Censures Mao, Publicly Backs Deng

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party issued a painful and soul-searching document Tuesday, concluding that its late chairman, Mao Tse-tung, committed serious errors during his last 20 years as political leader, but maintaining that "his lifetime contributions outweighed his mistakes."

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The Associated Press DUBLIN — Garret FitzGerald was elected premier of Ireland on Tuesday to lead a minority coalition, narrowly defeating incumbent Charles Haughey.

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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, and Yugoslavia.



Shimon Peres

French Socialists Assailed Over TV Moves

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For more than two decades, French Socialists bitterly complained about the manipulation of radio and television news by conservative governments.

But little more than a month in power, President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialists are fast losing credibility on their promises to avoid an ideological purge while imposing nonpartisan standards in the state-controlled broadcasting industry.

The controversy began to rumble on May 10, the night Mr. Mitterrand was elected. A huge victory crowd at the Bastille — that symbol of the fall of the old regime — unmercifully heckled representatives of the state television, and specifically called for the firing of Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, news director of the second channel and the TV commentator most despised by the left because of his allegedly pronounced sympathies for the previous center-right government.

A few weeks later, the new communications minister, Georges Fillioud, citing with approval the popular outburst at the Bastille, urged radio and television directors to hand in their resignations. He also suggested that if they failed to do so, journalists should monitor their bosses to make sure they observed their "public service obligations."

Mr. Fillioud, a former journalist, stopped short of firing anybody because the government is committed in waiting until the passage of new legislation — probably

toward the end of this year — aimed at reorganizing the broadcasting industry and reducing the state's role in its management.

Several Resignations

But the minister's sharp comments did lead a number of executives to resign, including the presidents of two of three television channels and the news director of a radio station. Mr. Elkabbach was forced out this week in an incident which he refused to call a resignation and which his employers declined to call a firing.

Perhaps more important in the weeks and months ahead, Mr. Fillioud's remarks were interpreted as a green light for broadcast journalists to form ad hoc committees aimed at influencing the direction and news content of radio and television.

At Europe 1, the leading radio station, an assembly of journalists elected a committee in "participation in the creation of news policies and to define the lines, style, tone and content" of news programs.

Last week, a general assembly of 400 radio and television journalists voted virtually unanimously in favor of a motion asserting that they "should have the possibility to express themselves on the choice" of their future management. The assembly also applauded the resignation of directors put in place under former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Although the political wind sweeping through the ranks of broadcasting journalists is clearly anti-old regime, it does not mean

that the Socialist government is being given a free hand to impose personnel changes. When Mr. Fillioud appointed Guy Thomas, a pro-Socialist journalist as head of the third television station, the journalists' union vehemently protested that its members had not been consulted.

"There is nothing wrong with Thomas' politics or his professional competence," explained an union member. "We just do not feel that the government should act without consultation. Or else, it is no different than under the previous government."

From its beginnings, French television was viewed as a powerful instrument of the state. It never developed the independence of the British Broadcasting Corp. The left — hoping to reach government someday — did not attack the premise of state control over television and radio and supported arguments that "electronic media were too important to be turned over to private interests."

Under President Giscard d'Estaing, an effort was made to eliminate the more heavy-handed, "propaganda news manipulation" that occurred under Presidents De Gaulle and Georges Pompidou. Political opponents began to receive more air time. There were fewer incidents of blatant directives to news editors from the Elysée Palace.

But the presidents of the television and radio stations were appointed by Mr. Giscard d'Esta-

ing's office, sometimes as reward for political support. A few commentators were dismissed for not being in step with the government. With some exceptions, the Giscardist loyalty of news executives was unquestioned.

Royal Defiance

"I rarely saw a news spot canceled because it might displease the Elysée," said a television journalist recalling the last four years at his channel. "It never had to go that far. You simply assumed that some topics were taboo."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was treated with royal deference. Probing stories on prickly issues such as unemployment were largely avoided in favor of optimistic, forward-looking specials on the fledgling space technology and advanced electronics industries. The Socialists always seemed to be mentioned in the context of their disputes with the Communists.

The tone of radio and television has changed abruptly since Mr. Mitterrand's election. The activities of the Cabinet tend to dominate news programs. Conservatives are now accorded the same opposition status that the left labored under for so long. Belatedly, a few television reports are documenting the failures of the previous government's economic strategy.

President Mitterrand still complains that some of his major statements have not been given the prime time coverage they deserve. "Under Giscard, it would have gone differently," he confided to

his aides after the radio and television stations bungled a key speech he delivered on the eve of the recent legislative elections.

But broadcasting journalists assert that the problem is that the new president has occasionally failed to alert the media in time to make the evening news programs, while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was a master at stage-managing his important declarations for maximum impact on television and radio — virtually spoon-feeding journalists with written versions of his speeches, including summaries and highlighted passages, well before deadlines.

Strategies for Survival

With the installation of the Socialist government, the stars of radio and television journalism have mapped out several strategies for survival. Some have taken a low profile, appearing less frequently on the screen or at the microphone, in the hopes of riding out the political turmoil. A few maintain that they labored honorably under the constraints of the previous government and are willing to improve their mettle under the Socialists. Others assert that they never let their personal political convictions interfere with their coverage, and view with distaste the loud boasting of some colleagues who now claim Socialist sympathies.

The upheaval at the television and radio stations — often combining political backlash and a settling of personal scores — has made the situation difficult even for some topflight journalists with solid professional reputations. The news director of TF 1, Jean-Marie Cavada, who quit the same post at another television channel in 1977 after refusing to buckle under political pressure from the Elysée, will probably keep his job. But he has had to weather some blistering attacks from leftist union representatives who seem largely motivated by his decision to brusquely shake up his staff in an attempt to improve the quality of coverage in recent months.

Eventually, the Socialist government hopes to deal with the broadcasting industry in a more orderly and legalistic fashion. Under the legislation now being prepared, the president would no longer have the right to handpick the network directors, who would be chosen instead by administrative boards, including representatives of the government or legislature, broadcasting station personnel, and consumer groups. Regional television and radio stations — none of them privately owned — may be licensed under the condition that they offer a variety of political views. Different political groups may be allowed their own weekly television news broadcasts to encourage "political pluralism." And news directors may be picked from a list offered by station editorial staffs.

But for the moment, the government appears to be reaping more criticism than praise — in both conservative and leftist journals — for its handling of its radio and television empire.



French President Francois Mitterrand gestured as he spoke to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday in Luxembourg. The two men posed with other European Economic Community leaders during the EEC summit. Behind them, left to right, are Greek Premier George Rallis, European Commission President Gaston Thorn and Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

EEC Leaders Fail to Reach Consensus On Remedy for Europe's Economic Ills

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — European Economic Community leaders admitted Tuesday that they lacked a common approach on how to remedy economic problems or what to say to President Reagan later this month at the Ottawa summit of major industrialized countries.

Most of the leaders time at a two-day Common Market summit ending Tuesday was spent trying to reach a consensus on Europe's economic predicament. But government leaders entered with an agreement to continue disagreeing about whether the time has come to shift from inflation-fighting to stimulating employment.

French President Francois Mitterrand, attending his first international meeting since his election in May, urged Common Market countries to adopt similar policies — such as reducing the workweek — to start an early economic recovery and improve employment, if necessary by high government spending.

Mr. Mitterrand said that he was convinced of the need for a European dimension and European coordination to improve social conditions.

But Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium insisted that inflation

needed to be controlled first by applying policies of austerity.

Throughout the summit, Mr. Mitterrand avoided any separate meetings with Mr. Schmidt, suggesting to observers that the economic views held by France's new Socialist president have weakened the special French-West German friendship maintained by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

In a study of Europe's economic situation, the European Commission said that there are signs the recession has passed its low point in Europe. But, it added, European governments should not take this cyclical recovery as an excuse to avoid fundamental modernization in their economies to insure higher employment on a permanent basis.

Saying that all governments wanted more investment to create jobs, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: "Our methods must be worked out nation by nation" in the light of different economic circumstances. For example, France has a comparatively small government deficit, while most European governments feel they are near the tolerable limit.

Similar differences emerged in the EEC members' views of the most controversial item on the Ottawa agenda — U.S. interest rates.

Recovery Stalled

The French and West German officials said the strong dollar resulting from high U.S. rates was diverting funds from European investment and raising Europe's oil bill, thus stunting European recovery.

But Mrs. Thatcher said: "We should remember that most of Europe's [economic] problems arose and matured before the United States adopted a high interest rate policy."

Reagan's administration representatives have warned Europeans that it would be pointless at Ottawa to try to change the main thrust of U.S. domestic strategy.

In the light of these divergences, European leaders have become less strident in public. "We did not take the line of attacking the United States with heavy reproaches," Dutch Premier Andries van Agt said.

Confrontation Avoided

The communique issued at the close of the summit noted: "The United States should be urged to take due account of the significant international consequences of its domestic [monetary] policies."

On another key Ottawa topic — relations with developing countries — Common Market leaders also sought to avoid a public confrontation with Washington. The Reagan administration is openly skeptical about multinational approaches to development issues. This contrasts with the prevailing European view — strongly held by France — that more aid is important to revive developing countries' markets.

Commission President Gaston Thorn, an advocate of increased Western aid, said: "If we cannot reach agreement in Ottawa, Europe should be the go-between in trying to promote a compromise" between the United States and the Third World.

Common Market leaders urged the Reagan administration to proceed with the UN-sponsored global negotiations — the current form of the North-South dialogue — and to resume support for a planned "Emergency Development Bank as an affiliate of the World Bank."

Discussion of EEC budget reform was postponed because France was not ready to present its views.

West German Court Convicts 8 Guards of War Crimes

(Continued from Page 1)

mandant, in 10 years; Hildegard Liebert, accused of direct involvement in the murder of 1,196 prisoners, to 12 years; Emil Lamrich, 8 years; and Fritz Petrick, 4 years. Three other former SS guards, for whom the prosecution sought lesser terms, received sentences of 6, 3½ and 3 years, and a ninth was released with the prosecuting attorney's acknowledgement of insufficient evidence.

Because their backs were turned to the spectators when the verdicts were announced and then throughout the judge's statement, it was impossible to tell how the defendants, all over 60, reacted.

Hainz Gafinski, an influential spokesman for the Jewish community in West Germany, said the sentences were a perversion of justice and an insult to the victims of Nazism.

In his statement characterizing the verdicts and seeking to justify the trial's length, Judge Bogen referred to the limited possibility of verifying accusations involving events which took place more than 40 years ago. The only possible ev-

idence, he said, were the statements of witnesses, and the admissibility of some of these statements were narrowed by the limits of the law.

The length of the trial developed from the tactics of 18 defense lawyers, but also because the court continually became involved in discussions of misplaced affidavits, challenged writs and the admissibility of depositions.

The impact of some of the testimony — infants being taken from their parents and buried into the back of trucks, children being enticed into the gas chambers with candy — was smothered in the procedural mist. Perhaps as a result, no West German news organization showed regular interest in the trial until its very last phase.

During the years of the trial in which 254 witnesses were heard, the courtroom often had an atmosphere that was relaxed, even clubbish. The defendants were never isolated, and they chatted with the guards and clerks. The map of the Maidanek camp next to the witness stand was inaccurate, and the participants agreed to ignore this. Tuesday the pattern was much

the same. A guard leaned forward and whispered in Mrs. Ryan's ear before Judge Bogen entered the chamber. The public address system had been improved and a wall of the chamber painted, but there was no crowd or mood of tension. Only the judge seemed nervous. He accused the defense of having unnecessarily prolonged the trial and insisted there was no plot against the former guards as some of the lawyers had argued.

Defendants Complain

During defense arguments this spring, one defense lawyer attempted to draw a parallel between the gassing of children in Maidanek and the practice of abortion today in West Germany. Mrs. Ryan's attorney, Hans Selas, complained that she was being tortured by the tone of testimony against her.

Mrs. Ryan, who was found guilty of two murders, was accused of having selected more than 1,000 women and children for the gas chambers. "Only I and God in heaven know," she said in asserting that she was not a murderer.

Mrs. Liebert, who was known as Bloody Brigitte to the inmates, said in testimony, "I never killed or seriously injured anyone... I behaved very fairly."

Originally there were 17 defendants involved in the Maidanek proceedings, but the number decreased through death and illness and the acquittal two years ago of four of the group.

Other war crimes prosecutions continue in West Germany, but they involve individuals, and for the most part acts that took place outside concentration camps.

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EEC Taking Afghan Plan To Moscow for Negotiation

(Continued from Page 1)

to make dramatic strides toward an Arab-Israeli settlement during the next six months that Britain leads the Common Market but the chances for any significant European action seem difficult to envision.

Although Lord Carrington insists that Europe will continue seeking a way to implement its Venice declaration — made at the summit conference in June, 1980, and calling for mutual concessions by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization — the EEC appears to be in a quandary about what practical steps to take.

He said Tuesday that he disappointed of any further Middle East missions for the time being and did not outline any further plans for resolving the conflict or reviving the dialogue.

Doubts by Mitterrand

Francois Mitterrand, the new French president, has expressed doubts about the European plan, and is believed to favor a step-by-step approach based largely on the Camp David accords instead.

And Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klauw of the Netherlands, in handing over the EEC portfolio to Lord Carrington, said Tuesday: "We Europeans have realized that there can be no Middle East settlement without the active participation of the United States."

In contrast to European difficulties with its Arab-Israeli dialogue, the initiative on Afghanistan ap-

pears to be well prepared. It avoids the main pitfall of previous plans by leaving the tricky question of who represents Afghanistan until the second stage of the peace process.

The British plan is a refinement of an earlier peace call by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president. But Britain has added the second-stage idea and has also carefully prepared the ground by sounding out all the proposed participants — except Afghanistan — before announcing the plan.

Envoy Rejects EEC Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — Afghanistan has rejected the EEC proposal for an international conference on the Soviet military presence in the country, Afghan Embassy Counselor Hamid Nezam said Tuesday.

He said that Afghanistan was ready, however, for separate talks with Iran, Pakistan and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. He maintained that the presence of Soviet troops in his country was an internal matter, and his government refused to turn it into an international issue.

U.S. Delegation in Moscow

MOSCOW (WP) — Members of the first U.S. congressional delegation to visit Moscow since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan said Tuesday that they believe the Soviet Union is seeking a negotiated political settlement to end the occupation.

Rep. E. Thomas Coleman, a Missouri Republican who is part of the visiting subcommittee on post-secondary education, said the Russians "didn't defend their actions" in the intervention and that it appeared to him they were interested in a settlement. He further said the delegation was told that Moscow considers the Polish crisis an internal matter for the Poles to settle themselves.

But for the moment, the government appears to be reaping more criticism than praise — in both conservative and leftist journals — for its handling of its radio and television empire.

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Recovery Stalled

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Aide to Go to India for Uranium Talks

NEW DELHI — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State James Malone will confer with Indian officials July 14-15 on the controversial supply of American uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power plant, a U.S. Embassy official said Tuesday.

The talks will continue earlier sessions in Washington in April among Indian Atomic Energy Commission Secretary Homi Sethna, Indian External Affairs Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves, Mr. Malone and other U.S. officials.

Parties in the talks officially maintain they are working toward continuation of the supply of enriched uranium for Tarapur but Washington and New Delhi now may be seeking an amicable end to the agreement, which was signed in 1963.

Remaining Tanzanian Troops Leave Uganda

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzanian troops who helped overthrow dictator Idi Amin completed their withdrawal from Uganda on Tuesday after an involvement which cost \$600 million.

The troops entered Uganda in January, 1979, and fought their way to Kampala, where they oversaw the installation of a new government in April. About 45,000 Tanzanian troops were in Uganda at the height of the war. There were still 10,000 troops in the country when President Julius Nyerere ordered them home eight weeks ago.

The war cost Tanzania \$500 million, according to Tanzanian officials. Maintaining peacekeeping troops in Uganda cost a further \$100 million, none of which was repaid by Uganda despite an agreement to do so, they said.

Marcos Inaugurated for New 6-Year Term

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos began a new six-year term Tuesday before a crowd of 2 million people who watched a seaside spectacle of roaring jets, booming cannons and marching heroes.

Vice President Bush and other foreign leaders were in the audience at the inaugural as Mr. Marcos, who has been in power for 15 years, proclaimed a "new republic" and called for unity among 48 million Filipinos.

In his inaugural speech, he pledged to crack down on corruption and to end to the Moslem uprising in the south. But he made no major policy statements, and he did not say how he intended to end the Moslem separatist revolt.

Pretoria 'Bars' Son of Parliament Member

JOHANNESBURG — The son of a white opposition member of Parliament has been banned for five years after being released from nearly five weeks in detention in Pretoria.

Andrew Boraine, 22, is the second white university student to be banned in less than two weeks as part of increased measures against dissidents and trade unionists by the authorities. No reasons are given for banning orders. Mr. Boraine helped organize protest rallies against the government's apartheid policies last month and it is believed that his recent detention and banning are in connection with those activities.

The banning ruling prohibits Mr. Boraine from traveling outside the magisterial district in which he lives in Cape Town for the next five years. He is also prohibited from being quoted in any publication; from being in the presence of more than one person at a time, and from entering any factory or black neighborhood.

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Japanese Resisting U.S. Insistence on Larger Defense Role

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has insisted that Japan rapidly increase its military strength to help cope with a Pacific threat from the Soviet Union, but Japan's visiting Defense Minister, Jiji Omura has just as firmly resisted.

Welfare Cuts In U.S. Fall On Children

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The budget cuts approved by the U.S. House would mean a \$1.1-billion reduction in welfare benefits that will largely affect children and working mothers, according to congressional analysts and welfare specialists.

Nearly 660,000 households — about 17 percent of the recipients in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program — will lose some or all of their federal-state aid under the Reagan administration's proposals.

"These are the families of the nation's poorest women who are going to be turned to the AFDC program to obtain basic minimum levels of food, clothing and shelter for their children," said the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, a government-supported program of the Legal Services Corp.

The key to the Reagan budget cuts, which the House approved last Friday, is a measure that would drastically alter the eligibility formula that has been in effect since the 1960s.

But Linda McMahon, the Department of Health and Human Services official in charge of welfare, said the extra payments served, in effect, as income supplements.

"These provisions discriminate against those who are struggling to remain in the paid labor market and make work less profitable than welfare," said a report that circulated Monday among Democratic staff members of the Ways and Means Committee.

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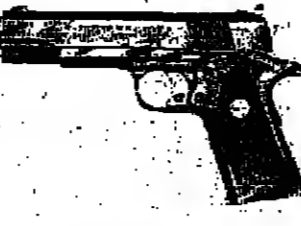
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U.S. Military to Retire .45 Pistol After 70 Years as Main Sidearm

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The .45-caliber pistol is retiring after 70 years of service as the U.S. military's principal sidearm.



Eventually the Pentagon plans to replace all its 418,000 .45-caliber automatics and 136,000 .38-caliber pistols.

Poles Promised \$100,000, Arrested U.S. Expert Says

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — A former Hughes Aircraft Co. engineer charged with espionage has told the FBI that he photographed secret documents with a special camera provided by Polish agents and was promised nearly \$100,000 a year in gold and cash for his work.

The affidavit lists the following secret documents that Mr. Bell said he gave to the Polish agent: "Low Probability of Intercept Radar Phase I, Final Report," "Cover All Weather Gun System, Vol. II — Technical Proposal," "Cover All Weather Gun System, Technology Demonstration Program, Vol. II, Technical Proposal" and "Dual Purpose Weapon System, Study Effort."

U.S. Military Advisers Trapped in El Salvador Attack

Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — Three members of the 56-man U.S. military training team in El Salvador were trapped in the naval base at the port of La Unión when guerrilla fighters staged a major attack on the town, according to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

The embassy would not identify the three military men, who apparently were staying at the naval base when the attack began Saturday night.

2 AID Officials Explain Why They Quit Over U.S. Opposition to Baby Food Code

By Lynn Rosellini
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — When Stephen C. Joseph and Eugene N. Babb resigned their \$50,000-a-year U.S. government jobs last month, they did something that was rare among Washington bureaucrats: they left over a matter of principle.

"I liked my job very much," Mr. Babb said. "We'd wanted to go back overseas right now. But in a public dispute with the White House over the marketing of infant formula to Third World countries, he and Dr. Joseph resigned as senior officials at the Agency for International Development."

Dr. Joseph said he was concerned about how he would make his alimony and child-support payments. Mr. Babb has a mortgage note coming due. Both of them, however, said they would do it again.

Bolivia's Leader Pledges to Quit, Name Successor

United Press International
LA PAZ — President Luis Garcia Meza of Bolivia, who survived yet another coup attempt during the weekend, has announced unexpectedly that he will disclose the name of his successor on the first anniversary of his takeover July 17.

The army general added that he will cede power Aug. 6, Bolivia's independence day, dispelling growing rumors that said he planned to stay on until December.

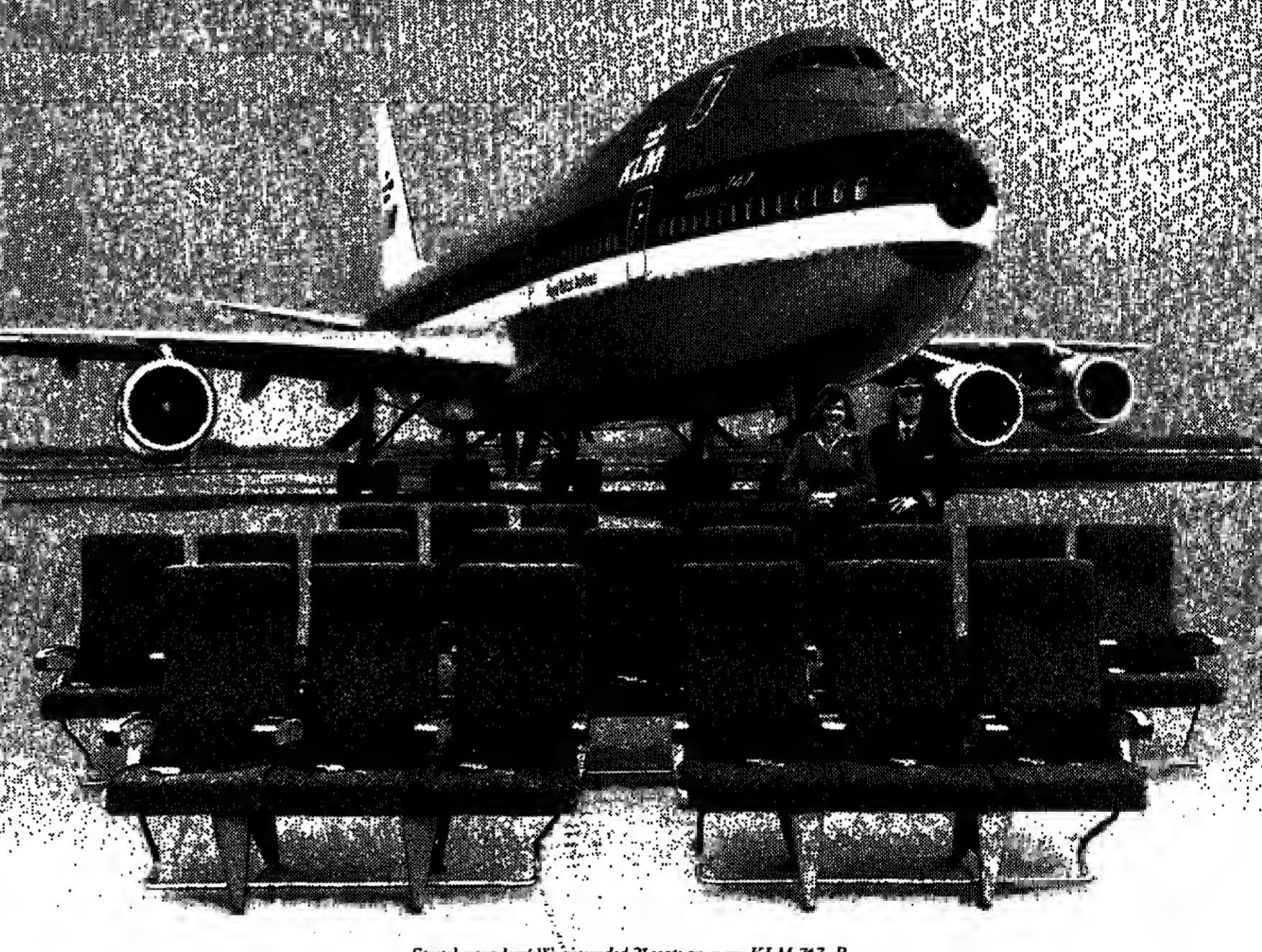
Most of this nation's 189 changes of government since its independence in 1825 have been through coup d'etats — many of them violent ones.

Agee Says Passport Ruling May Limit Others' Rights

The Associated Press
BONN — Philip Agee, the former CIA agent, said Tuesday that the U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the revocation of his passport could be used to deprive other Americans of their travel rights for political reasons.

"What they objected to was the naming of names," Mr. Agee said. He added that he had not revealed the identity of any CIA agents for about four years — he had divulged the names of nearly 1,000 CIA agents — but "I still feel that the CIA is a subversive instrument."

"It is the prime mechanism through which the United States infiltrates and subverts the institutions of other governments," he said.



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Red Brigades Said to Offer Prisoner Trade

The Associated Press
GENOVA — Police on Tuesday were investigating an alleged offer of the Red Brigades to exchange four persons kidnapped by the terrorist gang for a captured member of their group who has collaborated with the police.

Turkey Unveils An Outline for New Legislature

New York Times Service
ANKARA — Turkey's five-member ruling junta announced the outline for a "Constituent Assembly" to prepare a new constitution and laws regulating political parties and elections in anticipation of a freely elected civilian administration.

According to the law made public Tuesday, the Constituent Assembly will be formed by the ruling National Security Council, acting as the supreme house with final authority, and an advisory assembly which will be formed by 120 local representatives from 67 provinces and 40 National Security Council appointees.

The election of the provincial representatives will be carried out in a two-echelon election. The governors of each province will designate candidates from among "respectable persons" in that location and the National Security Council, which will retain full legislative power, will make a choice among them.

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Spain Cracking Down on Extreme Right

By Francois Raitberger

MADRID — Spanish police are cracking down on extreme rightists, who were emboldened by last February's attempted coup and are apparently increasingly active behind the scenes against the five-year-old democracy.

Four army officers and 10 civilians suspected of having planned violent actions, possibly to coincide with the saint's day of King Juan Carlos last week, were detained. Eight were later released.

The arrests were the clearest indication so far of possible links between rightist soldiers and civilians and of the government's determination to defend itself against what the press calls *tramas negras* (dark plots).

Only one civilian was among 32 persons indicted of military rebellion in the abortive coup despite widespread suspicion that the conspiracy had roots among civilians nostalgic for Franco's dictatorship.

Rightists' Hero

The extreme right, leaderless after Franco's death and outpaced at the beginning of the transition to democracy, has recovered over the

past few years, swelling its ranks with many Spaniards who are disappointed with democracy and the economic crisis.

The February uprising gave them a hero: Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, who led the Civil Guard assault on the Cortes (parliament). Since then they have been increasingly vociferous and quick to take to the streets to express their dismay for democracy and to demand the colonel's release.

Among the four officers arrested last week was Maj. Ricardo Saez de Ynestillas, whose name is linked to that of Lt. Col. Tejero. The two men were sentenced a year ago to six and seven months in jail on charges of plotting to seize the government and set up a military junta.

The court-martial turned down a plea from Madrid's military commander for heavier sentences. But last week, when a military magistrate ordered the release of Maj. Saez de Ynestillas at the end of the five-day period allowed by the military code of justice for detention without charge, Interior Minister Juan José Rosón ordered him remanded to custody under the anti-terrorist law.

This was the first time the anti-terrorist law, so far mostly applied to leftist and Basque separatist guerrillas, had been used against a military man. Although the three other officers were allowed to go free, Mr. Rosón's decision was praised by the independent daily *El País* as a sign of firmness "in contrast with the feigned dyed-in caution displayed by our civilian authorities toward coup threats."

Minister's Initiative

Another sign of the government's determination to act against *tramas negras* was Mr. Rosón's disclosure that he had set up a special police squad to investigate rightist agitation and prevent any coup attempts. The military intelligence service failed to forecast the February uprising, and two of its members have been indicted for alleged military rebellion.

What those arrested last week were planning has not been disclosed. Unconfirmed press reports say they planned a series of violent actions to destabilize democracy, or possibly an attack on the residence of King Juan Carlos, who has been resented by the ex-

treme right since he opposed the February rebels.

Other reports said that rightists had bugged the government's confidential telephone network. The roundup was made after police sources said coded messages possibly coming from secret government communications were found on a young rightist wounded by the explosion of his own bomb in central Madrid.

The Defense Ministry acknowledged connections between soldiers and civilians when it said that Maj. Saez de Ynestillas was held on suspicion of forming armed groups of civilians. Among those arrested were his two teenage sons, although the younger, aged 15, was later released.

Magical Dates

Worried by *tramas negras* and obsessed with the magic of dates, Spaniards noted that the arrests were made on June 23, a fateful number since the attempted coup took place on Feb. 23 and, on May 23, gunmen seized hostages in a Barcelona bank and demanded the release of Col. Tejero.

It is not clear who is behind rightist agitation, but the authorities are watching the newspaper *El Alcázar* and the neo-Fascist movement *Fuerza Nueva* (New Force).

El Alcázar, named after a fortress that held out against Republican troops during the Spanish Civil War, published thinly veiled calls to rebellion before the February uprising. The Cortes later passed a law allowing magistrates to close newspapers found guilty of incitement to rebellion or terrorism, a bill clearly aimed at *El Alcázar* as well as the leftist Basque newspaper *Egin*.

El Alcázar, widely read by military officers, lambasts the government daily for failing to check leftist and Basque guerrilla violence, whose main targets are military men and security forces. It also reflects deep fears among the military that the region devoted to will lead to the break-up of Spain.

Blas Pinar

Fuerza Nueva became a political party after Franco's death, capitalizing on middle-class fears of change. It has shown itself capable of attracting big crowds, although its 60-year-old leader, Blas Pinar, is the party's only member of parliament.

Mr. Pinar, a successful Madrid lawyer, strongly denies that his movement is violent, but some of his younger supporters, who wear blue shirts of the Falange and march at paramilitary party rallies, have been involved in ugly incidents.

Fuerza Nueva supporters see Mr. Pinar as the new *caudillo*, the name given to Franco. But at a recent Madrid rally, when an orator said, "We need a man to save Spain," the crowd chanted "Tejero, Tejero." The embarrassed orator went on to introduce Mr. Pinar.

French-Spanish Talks

PARIS (Reuters) — Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain is scheduled to arrive here Thursday for talks with President Francois Mitterrand. The discussions are expected to center on French pledges to help curb Basque violence against Spain.

France's stand on Spain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community also should be high on the agenda, informed sources said. The new French government has said that France would oppose Spanish membership until EEC farming problems had been solved.

On the Basque problem, the new Socialist-dominated administration has made clear that it would honor Mr. Mitterrand's pre-election pledge not to extradite Spanish Basque militants sought for trial in Spain.

Spanish anger over the refusal, however, led French leaders to promise they would crack down on Basques who have used French territory for attacks against Spain.

U.S. Genetics Scientists Develop 'Sunbean' Plant

By Bryce Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government and university scientists have developed a genetic technology that eventually could lead to new types of plants and sources of protein, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block says.

The researchers have transferred a protein gene from a bean seed to the cell of a sunflower, a member of another plant family, Mr. Block called the step, which could lead to the development of a new kind of sunflower, a breakthrough that "opens a whole new era in plant genetics."

"It is the first step toward the day when scientists will be able to increase the nutritive value of plants, to make plants resistant to disease and environmental stresses and to make them capable of fixing nitrogen in the air," Mr. Block said Monday.

He added that the research had opened the way toward creating variations not now available because of sterility barriers between plant species.

Savings for Farmers

Mr. Block cited as one possibility the development of food plants that could take nitrogen directly from the atmosphere. He said this could mean great savings for farmers in the cost of nitrogen fertilizers.

News of the plant experiments came less than two weeks after Mr. Block announced in Sacramento, Calif., that a gene-splicing technique had been used to develop a new vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease, one of the most serious livestock infections. The scientists who developed the new technique in plants are

biochemist John D. Kemp of the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service, and Prof. Timothy C. Hall of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hall said the kind of gene-splicing techniques used in the experiments may have commercial applications by the late 1990s.

Bacterium Used

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Hall successfully transferred the gene, the tiny unit of life that governs the transmittal of hereditary characteristics and cell structure, from the bean seed into the foreign environment of the sunflower cell. They reported that the gene was stable in its new environment and called the new plant tissue the "sunbean."

What is crucial about their experiment, Mr. Hall said, is that it is the first time scientists have been able to detect that the transplanted gene was "producing messenger RNA," described by the Agriculture Department as "the cellular vehicle that carries genetic information from the genes to the protein-synthesizing machinery of the cell."

To achieve the genetic transfer, the scientists used a bacterium which causes crown gall disease in plants. This bacterium transfers a small piece of its genetic material into a host's plant cells, thus earning it the title of "nature's genetic engineer."

The scientists said they used a form of piggybacking in which the bean protein gene was spliced into a part of the bacterium that is responsible for transmitting crown gall disease. The bacterium's normal infection mechanism was then used



Biochemist John D. Kemp injects a sunflower plant with genetic substance in an experiment to create a "sunbean."

to transfer the bean protein gene to the sunflower plant tissue.

"What we did was to turn the bacteria's exploitation of plant cells into a tool for the transfer of genes useful to us," said Mr. Kemp. He said the work he and his colleagues were doing was

"laying the groundwork for 21st century agriculture."

Mr. Hall, however, cautioned that it would take from 5 to 15 years for commercial application of these new techniques. "There are a lot of steps still on the way," he said.

Spain Now Seeks Charges on All in Coup

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Spanish government changed its position Tuesday and asked that all 288 members of the Civil Guard who were involved in the attempted coup last February be prosecuted.

Defense Minister Alberto Oliart offered no explanation for the policy shift after officials said Monday that they would seek prosecution of only 11 Civil Guard non-commissioned officers.

Seventeen Civil Guard officers, including Lt. Col. Antonin Tejero Molina, who led the assault on the Cortes (parliament) have been in-

dicted for military rebellion and are awaiting trial.

The defense minister's request to the special military prosecutor to prosecute all the Civil Guards involved in the attempt was made one week after a special police squad uncovered what it said was evidence of another plot against the democratic regime, apparently aimed at King Juan Carlos I, who was credited with crushing the coup attempt four months ago by rightist military men.

The head of the paramilitary Civil Guard, Maj. Gen. José

Aramburu Topete, said after the coup attempt that many of the Civil Guards did not know they were going to storm the Cortes when they were boarded on private buses just before the assault.

Led by Col. Tejero, the guardsmen held the Cabinet and the 350-member lower house of the Cortes hostage at gunpoint for 18 hours in an abortive bid to seize power. Besides the 17 civil guard officers indicted, 16 other officers, including three generals and a navy captain, also are awaiting military trials for their part in the coup attempt.

Police and military authorities arrested four army officers and a handful of civilians last week. But the Madrid military command freed three of the officers Saturday, when a five-day limit for them to be arraigned passed with formal charges being filed.

The government ordered Maj. Ricardo Saez de Ynestillas rearrested, however, under a postcoup anti-terrorist law.

Sheep Death Suit Revived in Utah

Los Angeles Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — A group of Utah sheep owners, stymied for 25 years, won a key court victory here in their effort to show that nuclear bomb testing killed thousands in their herds during 1953 and 1954.

In an unusual move, U.S. District Judge Sherman Christensen Monday allowed the sheep owners to begin an inquiry into whether the government committed fraud when it said in 1956 that fallout could not have killed the sheep. Judge Christensen said that new allegations of government deception, gleaned mostly from a 1979 congressional hearing, were sufficient to warrant a more extensive investigation.

In 1956 the same judge cited the weight of government testimony in ruling against the sheep owners in a damage suit seeking \$227,834 in compensation for 11,362 sheep.

In 1953 and 1954 the flocks grazed as near as 30 miles from the Nevada test site. In 1953 about 30 percent of the lambs and 20 percent of the ewes died; many of the lambs were born too weak to stand and nurse. The government said the deaths were caused by weather and poor forage.

Lydia Lopokova, 88, Star of Ballet In '20s, Widow of Keynes, Is Dead

New York Times Service

LONDON — Lydia Lopokova, 88, a leading dancer of Sergei Diaghilev's Ballets Russes and widow of economist John Maynard Keynes, died June 8.

The Russian-born Miss Lopokova trained at the Imperial Ballet School in Saint Petersburg and joined the Diaghilev company in 1910, performing leading roles

there until the late 1920s. In 1930, she helped to found the Camargo Society, a London group established to further ballet, and, with her husband, the Cambridge Arts Theater in 1936.

Sir Russell Drysdale

SYDNEY (AP) — Sir Russell Drysdale, 69, an Australian landscape painter, died Monday. His paintings are noted for their harsh colors and expansive distances.

Winifred Gerin

LONDON (AP) — Winifred Gerin, 80, author of "Emily Brontë" and other biographies of the Brontë literary family, died Sunday.

Brazil Convicts Priest For Song He Wrote

RECIFE, Brazil — A military court has sentenced a Roman Catholic priest to two years in jail for writing a song that was judged under Brazil's strict national security law to be a crime.

The Rev. Reginaldo Veloso, 43, was convicted Monday because he wrote a song in support of an Italian priest who was expelled from Brazil last year for asserting that the nation's poor have yet to win their freedom.

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Pope's Illness Is a Common but Baffling Viral Infection

By Lawrence K. Altman, M.D.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The viral illness that the Vatican says has complicated the recovery of Pope John Paul II from an assassination attempt is one of the most common and baffling of human infections.

The pontiff's doctors presume the infection was introduced into the pope's body with one of the 10 blood transfusions he received during and immediately after emergency surgery on May 13. It is an infection for which no specific therapy exists, and recovery is up to the healing powers of nature.

The illness is called cytomegalovirus infection, or CMV, and it infects the overwhelming majority of people at one time or another. Yet a medical mystery is why the virus infects so many people but makes so few sick.

The symptoms and damage produced by CMV vary widely and depend on the age at which an individual is infected. CMV infections can cause abortion, stillbirth or death in the early days after birth from bleeding, anemia, hepatitis or brain damage, among other problems.

Subtle Damage

The virus can also damage the body in more subtle ways. CMV is considered an important cause of mental retardation. It can also lead to hearing and visual loss.

Although most adults, as well as most infants, may become infected but escape symptoms, many infected individuals develop fever, fatigue, liver and spleen enlargement and lung inflammation. The pope had all these symptoms, according to one of his doctors. The doctor also said that the medical team was uncertain whether the pontiff's lung infection was caused by CMV because the type of inflammation seen on his chest X-rays differed from the usual pattern of a CMV pulmonary infection.

CMV probably has caused infections for centuries, but the disease was recognized only in recent decades. In the late 19th century, doctors began to notice peculiar cells in the urine and organs of some children. Observed through an ordinary microscope, the cells appeared enlarged and contained dense particles called inclusion bodies.

For a long time, the cell damage was attributed to a parasite. It was only in 1956 that scientists discovered that a virus of the herpes family, not a parasite, produced the cell changes and was responsible for the wide variety of symptoms and damage. Accordingly, the name cytomegalovirus, derived from the Greek words *cyto*, for cell, and *mega*, for large, was assigned to it.

How It May Be Spread

Doctors have yet to fully determine how the infection spreads. The virus can pass from a mother's blood through the placenta to a fetus, and it occurs frequently in the cervix and in breast milk.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Among adults, close contact apparently is required for infection. Because the virus can be found in semen, CMV is considered a prevalent sexually transmitted disease.

Sometimes CMV can be spread by blood transfusions, producing an illness that resembles infectious mononucleosis, another disease caused by a member of the herpes virus family.

Russia Approves New Law on Foreigners

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Among the pieces of legislation approved at the Supreme Soviet session last week was a new law on the status of foreigners in the Soviet Union, hailed by its authors as superior in its "democraticism and humanity" to any analogous legislation in the West.

Vadim V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the Central Committee's international department, declared that "citizens of many foreign governments have more fully guaranteed rights to the Soviet Union than to their own country."

The law is largely a codification of the tangle of rules and practices that were used to control foreigners residing in or visiting the Soviet Union. It opens with a bold proclamation that foreigners enjoy the same rights, liberties and status before the law as Soviet citizens. The law also enumerates a series of rights ranging from the right to work and to housing through freedom of conscience.

What follows in many of the 33 articles, however, is a broad legal justification for "agencies of internal affairs" or "competent Soviet agencies" to control and restrict the movements, residence, contacts and activities of foreigners.

Work Simplified

Nikolai V. Talyzin, the communications minister, reiterated this when he introduced the legislation. "The new law," he said, "will simplify the work of our government agencies."

Quoting directly from Article 3 of the law, Mr. Talyzin spelled out the critical qualification: "Particular note must be taken of the special provisions to the effect that the use by foreign citizens of their rights and liberties must not harm the interests of Soviet society and government."

Article 19, for example, says that foreign citizens can move about the Soviet Union and select their home in accordance with Soviet law. The article continues, however, with qualifications that become something of a chorus throughout the law: "Restriction of travel and of selection of residence is permitted when this is essential to safeguard government security, to defend public order, the health and morality of the population, to defend the rights and legitimate interests of Soviet citizens and other persons."

In practice, foreigners to Moscow and other Soviet cities live in designated compounds, and entry to these by uninvited Soviet cit-

izens is barred by uniformed policemen. Travel by foreigners is effectively restricted beyond 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the city center.

The common explanation offered for having policemen outside foreign compounds has been the need to protect the visitors from unsavory elements. The new law seeks to support the assumption prevalent among foreigners that the officers are there more to protect Soviet citizens from inadvertent exposure to supposedly bourgeois values.

The law continues with extensive grounds for refusing entry into or exit from the Soviet Union, including state security, violation of Soviet law or "other reasons provided for in Soviet legislation."

Article 30, on "curtailing the duration of stay in the U.S.S.R.," declares that "the term of a foreign citizen's stay in the U.S.S.R. can also be shortened in the event that there is no longer any reason for staying further." The determination, according to the article, will be made by the internal affairs agencies.

Similarly, a decision on expelling a foreigner is left to "competent Soviet agencies," which are also empowered to set the time by which the foreigner must leave the country.

Mr. Zagladin told the Supreme Soviet, "It must be especially underlined that the proposed law differs in principle from the analogous laws of bourgeois governments in its democraticism and humanity and in the scope of questions it resolves."

Although the treatment of Soviet citizens and of foreigners may differ widely in practice, the premise underlying the "rights and liberties" accorded to both is in a large extent the same. "Rights" in the Soviet system are considered as specific obligations undertaken by the state, rather than as inherent rights that the state cannot deny. The privileges granted by the state remain secondary to the needs and security of the state.

In this context, as both Mr. Zagladin and Mr. Talyzin declared, foreign citizens are equal to Soviet citizens before the law.

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Etiquette

The Latest Word on Modern Manners From DebreTT's

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — If you've always wondered how to eat peas, how to handle the butler, whether or not to return that engagement ring, how to make small talk at parties, not to mention how to accommodate unmarried guests, look it up in DebreTT's "Etiquette and Modern Manners," which claims to be "the first complete and authoritative book of its kind to appear in over half a century."

But, and that's where the updated guide comes in handy, it also reveals that, if she wishes, "a woman may bow instead of curtsy: it is the acknowledgment that counts, not the exact form it takes."
Ancient Subject
Books about etiquette are not new, by any means, as we are reminded in DebreTT's introduction. The oldest book in existence contains the pharaoh Ptah Hotep's instructions to his son on personal conduct, a topic that has gone out of style, as "many parents feel too unsure of their pools of worldly wisdom to offer a dip."

Another topic that has lost its luster is advice on the arts of worldly success, as discussed in "The Courtier," Castiglione's manual for Renaissance youths. In the 15th century, still according to the introduction, many books appeared on "civility," which included details like "how to fold a napkin, lie in bed; and cautioned against spitting and breaking wind at the table."
But etiquette books really flourished in Victorian days when the rising middle classes were "obsessed with nuances of social customs which marked the social elite," which, unfortunately, "kept changing the rules." Those aristocrats, as DebreTT calls the social climbers, are responsible for the plethora of etiquette books. Today, according to Harold Brooks Baker, managing director of DebreTT's, they have been replaced by middle-class wives obsessed by questions of correct social etiquette. "It's the middle class, not the aristocracy, that cares most about 'correct' behavior," he said.

Women in Business
While the average non-British reader could live without etiquette at Royal Ascot, Trooping the Color and Glydebourne, "Etiquette and Modern Manners" is broader based when it comes to such topics as women in business and current attitudes toward courtship. DebreTT's experts blame the influx of women into business for changing the conventional rules.
"A man, who, in a social context, would always rise when a woman enters the room, and always open the door for her to leave, is not expected to leap up and down each time his secretary walks in and out of office," it states in plain, if slightly grumbled tones. As for the woman boss, "the rules are no different than those for a male boss. . . . However, a woman with a male subordinate should be aware that a man may feel at a disadvantage. . . . DebreTT's experts also warn that "a woman may have to try harder than a man in an equivalent job because male colleagues and clients are likely to be on the lookout for 'feminine' behavior, by which I meant tears and hysterical outbursts."

Personalities

Sammy Davis: Show Biz Cannonball

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — "What a nonstop schedule — Nashville, London, Paris and Saturday night. I'll be in the Catskills for a Fourth of July show," gasped Sammy Davis Jr., relaxing over a Coca-Cola in his hotel suite.
He has come to Paris for a one-night stand, flying in from London after a week of sold-out concerts at the Apollo Victoria. Tonight he is appearing in the Lido revue, "Cocorica," a Variety Club benefit performance, the proceeds of which go to aid crippled children.



Sammy Davis: One-night-stand in Paris for Chevalier.

Chevalier Remembered
"The evening's dedicated to the memory of Maurice Chevalier. It's the 10th anniversary of his death," Davis explained. "He was the GREATEST and the greatest of friends. He saw me when he was in Los Angeles on a tour and advised me to go to Paris. 'But I don't speak French,' I told him. 'That makes no difference,' he said. 'You have talent and Paris appreciates talent.'
"I never do translated versions of my songs because I think it must be awful to hear your language butchered. Some stars can get away with it — Nat King Cole would go into French or Spanish with smooth elegance, wonderful ease. That ease was the genius of Chevalier. When he was on after a few minutes he had my audience. It wasn't that he dominated. He just made you feel that you were at home with him, a guest in his parlor.
"I want to make the Lido night like that when I'm on. People calling out requests. I'll have to do my

any other city it would have brought riots."
He shook his head at the state of the world. "No one's safe."

50th Anniversary
"You know this is an anniversary for me, too," Davis went on. "It's my 50th year in show business. My parents were in vaudeville and I made my debut when I was three in a very early talkie, 'Rufus Jones for President.' Then I was in a family act with my uncle, Will Mastin, on the Orpheum circuit. I learned to hoof by watching Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, mimicking his every move. I've done three Broadway musicals, 'Mr. Wonderful,' 'Golden Boy' and 'Stop the World I Want to Get Off.' I've had enough of them. They consume too much time. After the Catskills I play Lake Tahoe and Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas. Then a week's vacation and I have my national golf tournament in September."

Film Reminiscence
Prior to his present rushed travels, Davis completed his first film in some years, "Cannonball," in which he is reunited with his close friend, Dean Martin, his playmate of the "rat pack" movies they made with Sinatra in the '60s.
"The shooting was a lark and the public seems to be having as much fun as we did. In one week at home it hit the jackpot: \$18 million. It opens here next week. Don't miss it."

With "Bedrooms," we definitely move into the 20th century, as the experts reassure us that "The days of clear-cut policy when married couples were put together and unmarried couples kept apart, have vanished. . . . It is a courtesy to put unmarried couples together, but it's up to the bosses to make the final ruling. However, DebreTT's makes it clear that even so, if the hostess chooses not to put them in the same room, "she is, of course, expressing personal disapproval unless there is some reason and this is made clear. For instance, a weekend party might include an elderly relation who could be shocked or upset by the arrangement and it is only fair to separate the couple in this case, explaining privately the reason."
Reading about pubs also has its enlightening charm, for where else would a woman find out that she can go to a West End London pub on her own but "a woman doing the same thing in the North-East would be likely to inspire catcalls from the young men, glowers from the old men and exceptionally slow and sulky service from the barman."

Films

A New Italian Movie Explores Filmmaking

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Mario Monicelli's light comedy, "Chambre d'hôtel," spoofs movie cameras at work on Opus 1.1.
Movies about moviemaking and movie people have always been amusing, informative and popular. The new Italian film ("Camera d'albergo" is the original title) has zestful bounce and indirectly diagnoses certain complaints of the current cinema.

A group of movie-struck youngsters, to test the range of cinématographe, place hidden cameras in the rooms of a shabby hotel to record the behavior of the occupants. This yields them matches of the guests' private affairs, but from these disconnected patches they find it impossible to extract an acceptable motion picture.
They take their footage to an elderly producer who has long dreamed of combining documentary and fiction. He advises them to hunt down the guests they have spied upon and recruit them to act out what follows in their stories. Thus, the raw stuff of chaotic shooting may be refined by supplying it with dramatic purpose.
Monicelli has fashioned at once an allegory and a critique. His fumbling filmmakers are the ambitious directors of the post-New Wave who employ the hand-held camera but have no other resources. They know the simple technique of photography, but unlike their elders who sought to synthesize drama, composition and music on film, they know nothing of the other arts and are unable to construct a plausible script. Their only reference is to other films, of which they produce poor carbon copies, causing audiences to wonder what has happened to the movies.
In the bewhiskered producer they consult there is the ghost of inventive professionalism. Vittorio Gassman, who portrays him, is made up as Rip Van Winkle to emphasize the generation gap. The old boy has missed his opportunities, but he is no amateur and can dispense first aid to the pointless reels they bring him. His salvation scheme has a slight touch of Pirandelloism.
Gassman lifts the farce with a fine performance as the eccentric old-timer, and Monica Vitti as the disputed lady on whom the inquisitive cameras have been turned is an expert comedienne. The analysis of the medium's methods discloses a sharp intelligence, but the low comedy resorts to flautulent women and toilet gags. Monicelli has nimble notions about cinematography, but a deficient comic sense. (At the Gaumont Les Halles, the Saint-Germain Village, the El Jéu Lincoln and the Marignan-Concorde-Pathé in Italian with French subtitles.)

"Paris Non-Stop," at the remodeled Mercury, offers a lightning introduction to the City of Light that should be a must to first-time visitors and that will entertain residents and natives.
The vast panorama spreads over four screens on stage and to the walls of the auditorium to produce a cycloramic effect. Different images are projected simultaneously. What one has is a cram course in the history and sights of the French capital.
It opens with Claude Lelouch's camera speeding in the early dawn from Avenue Foch to the Arc de Triomphe, through narrow streets and broad boulevards and charging up Montmartre. It takes us to the Louvre, the Eiffel Tower, the markets, the Opéra, the Comédie-Française, the fashion shows, the restaurants and a boat trip on the Seine. There is a visit to Versailles; the Roman era is recalled as is the Revolution, Napoleon and the Commune. Both World Wars are forgotten except for scenes of the 1944 liberation celebrations. Its running time is 55 minutes, an impressive and exciting audiovisual glimpse of Paris.

A repertory of Shakespeare films, both English and Russian, holds the screen of the Cosmos. The program includes Olivier's "Hamlet" and Zeffirelli's "Taming of the Shrew" with Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton. The Soviet cinema is represented by Yul'kevich's "Othello," Kozintsev's "Hamlet" and "King Lear" and Kolesov's "Taming of the Shrew," the last the only one that has not been seen abroad before.
The Russian "Shrew" in no way matches Zeffirelli's. Andrei Popov's Petruchio and Ludmila Kasseikina's Kate are commendable historically though they suggest photographed stage performances. The production is lackluster in unshaded black-and-white and the attempt to instill vigor by boisterous horseplay on the part of the supporting company is not happy. The adaptation shows no imagination, the delightful Christopher Sly introduction having been left out. Beside the gorgeous Zeffirelli version it has a sorry look.

World Survey

Morality Groups Have Limited Impact on TV

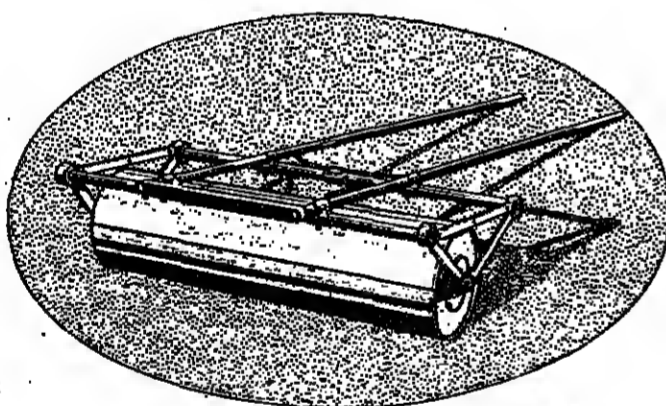
By Robert Barr
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — A kiss on the cheek is the limit of decency on Indian television. Full frontal nudity causes little stir in Yugoslavia and Australia, but one Australian show bans the word "divorce."
Whatever the standards, ranging from prudish in the Soviet Union, Argentina and the Islamic world to permissive in most of Western Europe, few nations have the kind of decency campaign being waged in the United States by the Coalition for Better Television, an Associated Press survey shows.

In Britain, 18 years after Mary Whitehouse founded the National Viewers and Listeners Association to promote "spiritual and moral values" on television, viewers still adore the leering Benny Hill. Frontal nudity is occasionally shown.
In Japan, television notes on strippers and titillating documentaries despite protests by the Parent-Teachers Association. PTA director Kengo Takeuchi admits: "We haven't been too effective." He said the PTA now tries to encourage parents to monitor their children's viewing.
The Coalition for Better Television, a group sponsored in large part by Moral Majority, has asked some companies to stop sponsoring shows the group finds too violent or sexy.

Cal Thomas, vice president of Moral Majority, said that plans for a boycott of sponsors would be dropped because the group had achieved many goals.
"Dallas" as a Gauge
Every nation has its standards. "Dallas" is a convenient gauge.
The exploits of J.R. Ewing are wildly popular in South Africa, but the Rev. P.J. Van Staden of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk has condemned the show's "free sex" and "glorifying of thugs."
"Dallas" is top-rated in Denmark, but the Radio Council panned it for "trashy" scripts and characters. In the Gulf region, the show's kisses are deleted.
Many countries draw the line in children's bedrooms. "Sex, profanity, nudity, violence: you name it, it all goes," said Roland Bekking, a spokesman for the Dutch Broadcasting Foundation. "The only problem is the time it is aired."
Australians have seen "Last Tango in Paris," uncensored, and "Let's Go Naked," a BBC documentary about a nudist, after 8:30 p.m. But the government licensing board banned the word "divorce" on a 6 p.m. soap opera and banned the film "Taxi Driver" after President Reagan was shot by a man allegedly influenced by the film.
Yugoslav viewers see it all — sex, homosexuality, profanity, full nudity. France's three government-owned television networks are lenient about sex and nudity, but sometimes excise particularly violent movie scenes.
Austrian TV showed "Last Tango" uncensored, but there was a furor last year when the punk rocker, Nina Hagen, demonstrated a masturbatory technique on a late-night talk show.
Israeli TV usually permits the most provocative profanity in news and talk shows, but last week, television director Yitzhak Shimoni banned the "Happy Hooker." Xavieri Hollander, from an early evening show.
In Singapore, shows are heavily censored to remove any sex, nudity or suggestion of drug addiction. "Starsky and Hutch" used to be shown, but scenes showing policemen being killed were cut.
In China, kissing, profanity and stylized violence appear on TV, but a series called "Eighteen Years Behind Enemy Lines" was criticized for showing too much flesh — an actress doing a hating scene in a one-piece swimsuit.
Argentina's National Department of Radio and Television weeds out violence, profanity and sex. In 1978, one station was ordered to stop showing the Three Stooges for fear of inciting violence in children.
In Brazil, censors forced changes in "More Than Just Friends" because it showed the bachelor hero, Edu, doing housework while his girlfriend worked in the city — an affront to macho sensibilities. Censors also demanded changes in an episode where Edu was carrying on an affair with a woman and her mother.

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Everyone at Wimbledon now uses a Rolex.



The pony roller. Too wide to be removed from any Centre Court exit!

It is rumoured that The Championships of The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club were started in order to raise funds for the repair of the Club's pony roller. The roller at that time was used to maintain the croquet lawns.

What is certainly true is that, on Monday 9th July, 1877, the 22 entrants assembled at the Wimbledon courts in Worple Road for the Men's Singles Championship (the only event).

From such inauspicious beginnings developed the most prestigious tennis championships in the world. The championship every player dreams of winning; then dreams of winning again.

In those far-off days of the early 1870s much was done to popularise the new game by a Major Wingfield who offered for sale a boxed version of the game. It was marketed under the unlikely name of "Sphairistike."

At various country houses up and down Britain, croquet rapidly went "out" and lawn tennis or "sticky", as it was



A based game of Lawn Tennis from the 1870s.

nicknamed, was "in."
Thus, those first Wimbledon Championships were a natural reaction to a fast-growing game that was virtually unheard of ten years before.

Yet that first pioneer committee did far, far more than simply set up a tennis tournament.

For the first time, the size and shape of the court; the position of the service lines together with the height of the net were set down in writing. Except for minor adjustments over the next three years, these dimensions remain the same today.

But many would say that the committee's greatest achievement was the new scoring system. (Previously the racquets method of scoring was used.)

This system brought periods of heightened tension and points of high drama to the game. And no-one has ever improved on it.

In modern times, The All England Club did much to bring about open tennis in the late sixties.

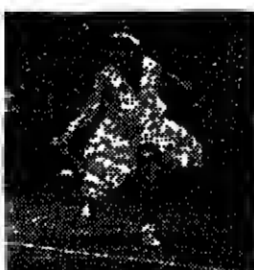
For some time both The All England Club committee and the Lawn



Major Wingfield, the 'inventor' of Lawn Tennis.



Spencer Gore, The first men's singles champion of 1877.



Helena Wills Moody, Eight times ladies' singles champion in the '20s and '30s.

Tennis Association had wanted to bring an end to the increasingly hypocritical sham of the "amateur." A distinction which meant that some of the world's greatest players who had declared themselves professional could not, under existing International Lawn Tennis Federation rules, compete at Wimbledon. Finally, the I.L.T.F. yielded to British pressure and Wimbledon became truly open once more in 1968.

Superficially, Wimbledon today looks much as it must have done in the 'twenties (when the tournament, having outgrown its original venue, moved to its present site in Church Road).

The cavernous arenas of Centre and Number One Courts. The perfectly manicured grass. The strawberries and cream. Yet while Wimbledon has always been very conscious of its traditions, it has always reacted quickly and progressively to the ever-evolving needs of the game, the players and spectators.

And times have changed at Wimbledon. The Rolex Watch Company of Geneva have been asked to replace and update the entire Wimbledon time-keeping system. Throughout the grounds, 22 clocks have been replaced. On court, digital clocks inform



Changing times at Wimbledon.



The Australian among Real Loosers.

spectators of both the time and the duration of the match. The entire system is controlled to an extreme degree of accuracy by radio signals transmitted from Geneva.

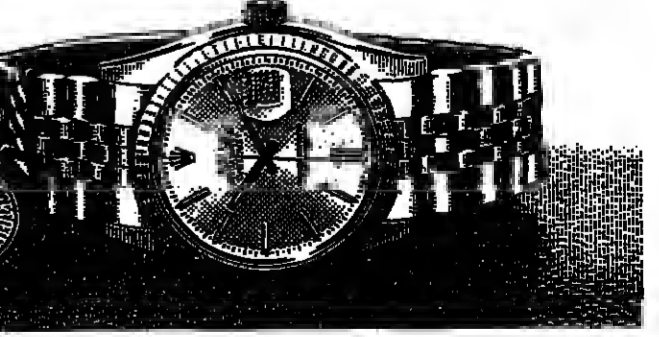
But not only spectators rely on Rolex for perfect timing. Many of the world's top players choose a Rolex Oyster as their personal timepiece.

Its tough, rugged construction (it takes 162 separate operations to carve an Oyster case from a single block of metal) provides more than adequate protection for its precision movement against the power and controlled violence of the modern game.

One thing about Wimbledon, however, will never change. The winner on the day will be the player with the determination, strength, and immaculate timing.

ROLEX of Geneva

ROLEX of Geneva



The Rolex Datejust Chronometer. In 18ct. gold, steel and gold combination or stainless steel, with matching bracelet.

Bloodbaths, Nightmares

One of the nightmare scenarios of the Iranian revolution has always been a plunge into chaos or civil conflict that ends the central authority of the state and precipitates a military coup, a Marxist guerrilla takeover, another or a deeper foreign invasion, an ethnic secession, or something equally extreme. It is probably too early to say Iran now stands at that brink. If that scenario came, however, it would likely unfold from just the sort of bloodbaths that Iran has seen in the last few days. In quick succession, the government executed scores of people demonstrating in support of ousted president Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and Sunday night scores of government officials, including Ayatollah Khomeini's closest successor, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, were killed in a single ghastly bomb explosion in Tehran.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's supporters last week would seem to retain the capacity to deploy its regular and irregular forces against perceived enemies of the revolution. Its taste for its enemies' blood will scarcely be diminished by the terror directed against its leaders Sunday night. At the same time, whichever individuals or groups set that explosion can hardly have intended that to be their last act in the Iranian struggle for power. As ugly as some scenes of Iran's revolution have been in the past, the worst may be yet to come.

Almost by reflex, various spokesmen of the Iranian revolution at once blamed the United States and, of course, "Zionism" for the bomb slaughter. One could say, in a patronizing way, that, well, Iran's Islamic fundamentalists are understandably upset and should be permitted their rhetorical excesses. We would say something else: The charge is a disgusting libel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Progress at the OAU

The 18th meeting of the Organization of African Unity has just ended on a reserved but unmistakable note of triumph. In the past, an OAU session generally qualified as a success if most differences were papered over. Agreement has always been guaranteed on such obvious positions as broad opposition to South African apartheid, but conflicts between member states often seemed likely to tear the 50-member organization apart. This time, however, there were signs of progress in two of the biggest disputes dividing African nations. King Hassan of Morocco proposed a cease-fire and "controlled referendum" to determine the future of the Western Sahara, and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia declared that he was ready to hold "peace negotiations" with the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the fate of the Ogaden.

The Ogaden has also been a thorn in the OAU's side in recent years. In some ways, it has been more troublesome than the Western Sahara because it is in the strategic Horn of Africa and therefore has attracted the interest and involvement of the superpowers.

The territory is inhabited for the most part by ethnic Somalis. But in 1977-78, Soviet-supported Cuban and Ethiopian troops defeated a Somali insurrection. There has been periodic skirmishing ever since and hundreds of thousands of Somalis have been made homeless, many of whom are starving in refugee camps. If Col. Mengistu will take up Mr. Siad Barre's offer, perhaps some way can be found at least to relieve some of the human suffering that the Ogaden conflict has caused. The Somali president has also begun talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya over a disputed border area. Mr. Siad Barre's peace initiatives may have been prompted by his troubles, but whatever the reason, they are worth pursuing.

The only regrettable development was the agreement to meet next year in Tripoli as scheduled. Just as many nations in the West regard the Libya of Moamer Qadhafi as an outlaw nation, so do many African nations, including Egypt and Sudan. President Hilla Limann of Ghana has already announced that he will boycott the meeting if it is held in Libya. Disregarding for the moment Libya's support for international terrorists, its intervention in Chad last year broke the cardinal rule of the OAU, which is to respect international boundaries, no matter how arbitrary they seem. Tripoli was a bad choice.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Values in the Caribbean

When Herbert Hoover was president, 50 years ago, the headline read: "Our Caribbean Policy Again Under Scrutiny." Two years ago, similar oaths: "Caribbean Still in U.S. Focus." So the recent headline was predictable: "A New Policy on Aid for Caribbean Wins Reagan's Approval."

Yes, the Caribbean basin is strategically vital to the United States. And countering Fidel Castro's Communism does require something more than shipping arms to "friendly" or authoritarian states. But rediscovering these old truths will not be very effective if the Reagan team tries to sell its plan to America's neighbors as a scheme to promote private investment and tighter regional security.

Some 22 million people in 31 countries in the Caribbean basin face a common problem of paying more for energy and getting less for the basic commodities they produce. But their development depends on effective domestic programs that generate jobs and stimulate exports. The World Bank has begun to define priorities for the scattered Caribbean islands, but no comparable plan exists for turbulent Central America.

The region's economic distress obviously breeds political instability and swells the tide of illegal migrants to the United States. Well-planned aid, therefore, is an investment in national security.

What makes little sense is for Washington to focus obsessively on Fidel Castro's Cuba to justify such regional aid. Castro may have an ally in Marxist Groatia (108,000 people on 133 square miles) and has associated himself with guerrilla opponents of repressive right-wing regimes, but he has been unable to develop any firm strategic alliances; his sympathizers have fared poorly in key elections in the West Indies.

Jamaican voters rebuffed a left-leaning, pro-Cuban prime minister six months ago and gave power to Edward Seaga, a conservative and free marketer. And Seaga, the first head of government to visit Reagan, says he cannot "at this time" blame Cuba for active subversion in the Caribbean. This is shrewd advice. Magnifying the Cuban menace can only demean a promising venture and is no favor to the region's elected leaders. Why not make democracy the political touchstone of Caribbean aid? How refreshing if American values instead of weapons could be stressed for a change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

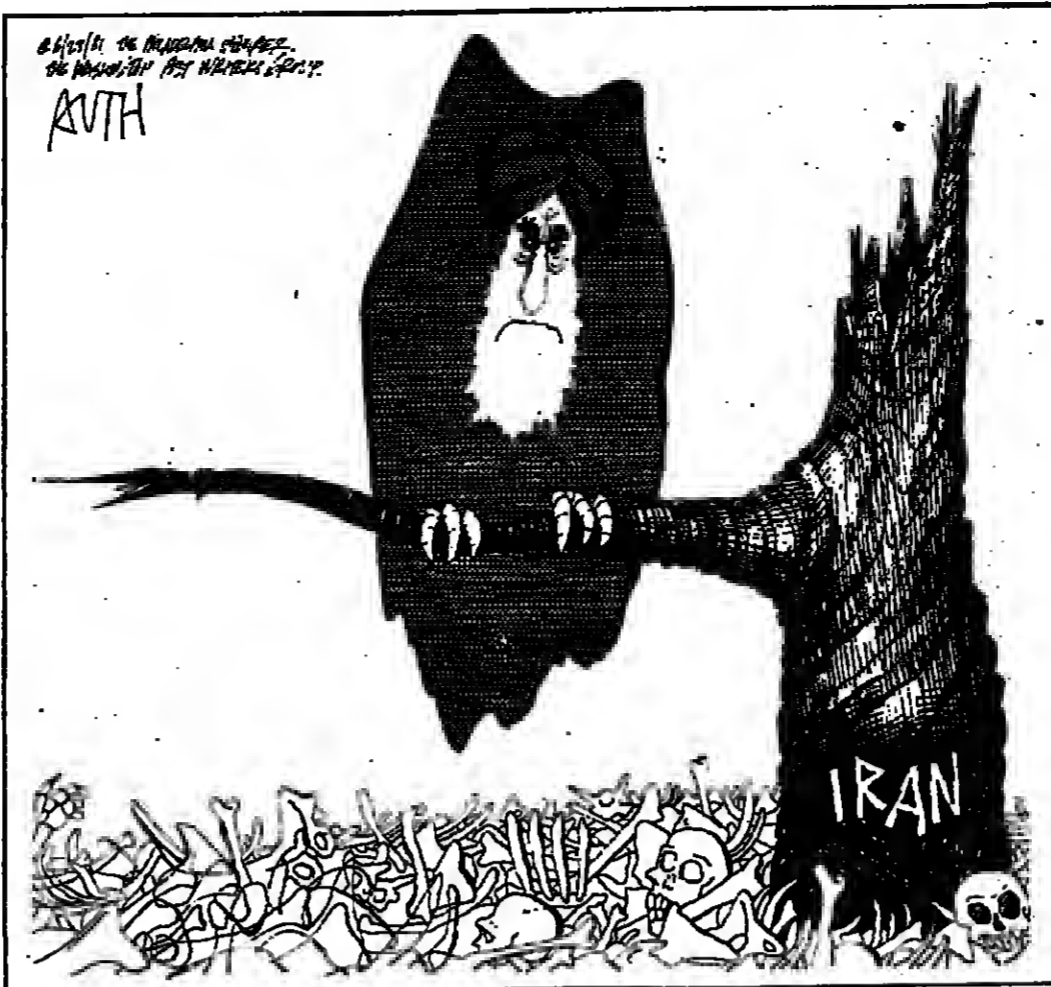
Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1906

July 1, 1931

PARIS — M. Leon Daudet, in the Libre Parole, discusses the French government. Speaking of M. Clemenceau, he says, "This overbearing man has become master of a weak country, which he may lead where he pleases. By a singular cooperation of circumstances, it happens that at the very time when this suspicious pilot takes the helm, we are bound up with the fate of England for the oval extermination of Germany. The headquarters of our diplomacy is in London. Clemenceau is England's man." In L'Autorite, M. Jules Delahaye attacks M. Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for sacrificing French interests in the Abyssinian agreement between France, Italy and Great Britain.

MADRID — While the newspapers are full of articles, cartoons and photographs hailing Alejandro Lerroux as "the man of the hour," the Lerroux boom suffered a serious setback today through the determined opposition of the Socialists, who hold the key position in Spanish politics. The Socialist Party is to hold a national convention in Madrid to determine the line of conduct to follow. Indalecio Prieto, however, has predicted that the Socialists will not support any government headed by Lerroux. The party organ, El Socialista, declares that Lerroux received the votes of the Conservatives, who consider him the last refuge of their interests, and the votes of the Left elements.



Murderous Slogans in Iran

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — Tehran's bloody Sunday, when 72 leaders of the Islamic republic perished, should no doubt be seen as a terrorist exploit. The episode reaches a new level in Iran's spiraling political violence. However, it must also be seen as a reaction to the regime's recently intensified campaign of repression.

Some of the turbaned heads that rolled Sunday were directly responsible for a campaign that has brought more than 100 executions and about 5,000 arrests in the last 10 days alone.

The new wave of repression followed scores of executions and political murders that have not been reported internationally. In the past few weeks more than 30 persons have been "eliminated by believers" in the Gulf city of Bandar-Lingeh, 20 have been shot by local vigilante committees in Kashmar, and more than 200 have been shot in various Sistan and Baluchistan cities. In Rasht and Chalus, on the Caspian, the death toll reached 100 in the week before President Bani-Sadr was deposed.

'Graveyard'

While the defiant survivors of the carnage on Sunday speak of "adequate revenge" in accordance with Islamic tradition, the republic's opponents decry massacres that they say have reached genocidal proportions.

Bani-Sadr, in a tape-recorded message, accuses the ruling mullahs of "mass murder, unprecedented in our history." He claims that the theocracy plans to "turn the country into a vast graveyard."

Alli Amin, a former premier, has issued a statement accusing the government of "mass killings of our youth in the streets." He claims that "foreign mercenaries" are involved, apparently a reference to rumors that Palestinian gunmen have been employed by the government to beef up its own unreliable security forces.

The veteran nationalist leader Mohsen Peshkoupour, who played a key role in bringing the shah down, says the republic is already guilty of genocide against ethnic and religious minorities and "all those Iranians who believe in their national identity."

'Leniency'

Peshkoupour, who was spokesman for the Iran Bar Association for 12 years, says in a letter to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that a "Cambodia-style genocide" is being plotted by Iran's clerical rulers.

Tehran authorities alternately blame or praise themselves for "our Islamic leniency" in dealing with the opposition, which now spans a wide spectrum.

Ayatollah Mousavi Ardebili, who has replaced the assassinated strongman Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti as chief justice, says that the republic has not been "firm enough." He says that while the Bolsheviks "eliminated 10 million miscreants to create their ideal society," the Islamic republic has executed "no more than a few hundred, a few thousand at most."

The official figure for political executions in the last 27 months of the republic's existence is less than 2,000. But the opposition claims that most of the estimated 8,000 others who have been shot on various "social" or "moral" charges were also eliminated for political reasons.

People have been executed whose identities were not estab-

WANTED . . .

A person who fits any of the following descriptions becomes *mohdour ad-damm*, "the whose blood can be shed by the faithful." He can be "executed" by believers without reference to official tribunals, provided his "guilt" is established by the testimony of two male witnesses.

- *Mohareb al-Allah*: warrior against Allah.
- *Mafsed fel-Arath*: corrupter on Earth.
- *Mashrek*: pantheist.
- *Mohad*: atheist.
- *Mortad*: heretic.
- *Munkar*: negator of the true faith.
- *Monafeq*: schismatic.

Contact with any of the above is taboo. The "guilty" are even denied the company of their spouses.

lished. These unnamed victims number more than 200. Eight of them, including two women, were shot last week after being seized during a pro-Bani-Sadr demonstration in Tehran. They refused to give their names, saying only that they opposed the mullahs. They were shot a few hours later.

The Islamic revolution has created its own macabre vocabulary of violence, popularizing terms designed to make murder a religious duty. These terms come from Arabic and were unknown to Iranians before the Islamic revolution.

True Believers

Some of Ayatollah Khomeini's favorite slogans are considered to be direct appeals to violence — for example, "We kill you and you kill us, and Allah is the Greatest." On repeated occasions the ayatollah has told the faithful that killing and being killed for the faith is the chief duty of true believers. This attitude has led to "hundreds if not thousands of murders committed in the name of Islam" according to the Chicago-based Iran Human Defense Committee.

Last year more than 700 men, women and children were murdered in the village of Naqada, West Azerbaijan, by groups claiming to be Revolutionary Guards. The government confirmed the report but denied the identity of the attackers.

Ethnic minorities such as the Kurds and Turcomans, and religious minorities such as the Bahai's and the Sabaeans, have suffered their share of official or popular violence. The Kurds claim to have lost thousands of men, women and children in successive government raids, in some of which napalm was reportedly used. Whole villages inhabited by members of banned religious minorities have been wiped off the map.

But what many opposition leaders now fear is the increasingly class-oriented propaganda of the Islamic authorities in recent months. The middle class is described as "liberal," a term of abuse in the republic, and accused of acting as "agents of imperialism and enemies of the true faith."

The ex-patriates who control Tehran and provide the backbone of support for the ayatollahs are constantly told that the middle class is "corrupt, unethical and atheistic." To incite their followers to envy, the ayatollahs also speak of those who "eat the best food, indulge themselves in sexual excess and live in glittering palaces."

It is difficult to measure the ex-

act effect of such propaganda. But reports of multiple assassinations are beginning to provide a pattern. There is no doubt that some people have been murdered solely because they had a better house or dressed slightly better than their fellow Muslims.

Most victims of the revolutionary violence still fall during street demonstrations against the theocracy. Opposition sources contend that more than 500 persons were shot last week during pro-Bani-Sadr marches in more than 20 cities. These figures are difficult to check, but the Islamic authorities had warned openly that they would shoot on crowds "without mercy."

Small Girls

Tehran's Islamic prosecutor, Asadollah Javerdi, had this to say on the eve of pro-Bani-Sadr demonstrations: "Don't expect any mercy from us. There is no mercy in Islam for enemies. We shall not even spare 9-year-old girls."

This was a reference to the old-fashioned tradition of putting female children at the head of anti-government marches so that troops would supposedly not fire. At least 150 people, including little girls, were shot in street demonstrations in Tehran last week, according to opposition sources.

Iran heading for the "blood-bath" forecast by ex-premier Shahpour Bakhtiari, Nasser Zamani, an Iranian sociologist, says it is:

"Most of our people still have a level of consciousness at which right must eliminate wrong by violence. Khomeini reflects this and encourages it. The mob loves the taste of blood and would constantly demand more and more. And Iran today is in the hands of the mob."

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

2 Powers, 1 Planet And Zero Dialogue

By Flora Lewis

BONN — West Germany was distressed by Eugene V. Rostow's statement last week that the United States won't be ready to start strategic talks with Moscow until sometime next year. The new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was testifying at confirmation hearings, and presumably delay was what he thought the administration wanted and the Senate majority would like to hear. [See letter below.]

If so, the Senate and the administration are playing with matches that could start a fire in the Western alliance, which they claim they want to strengthen. West German politicians feel mounting pressure from a sudden popular groundswell opposing new missiles on their territory.

Spreading Fear

A senior Defense Ministry official that what has been called a pacifist movement isn't really about the missiles, however, nor against NATO. It is essentially an expression of fear — fear that the superpowers are losing their capacity to keep the peace, fear that Europe and, at its heart, Germany will again become a battleground.

This attitude is spreading in other countries, too — in the Netherlands and Britain, for example. Though it is made most vocal by the left, by the young, by the churches, it is by no means limited to marginal political or age groups. Washington can underestimate it only at America's and the allies' peril.

The U.S. administration may think it can take its time, with

race, or a revival of détente with tough negotiations. Once taken, these decisions will not be easily reversed.

And, in response to this worry that the world is running out of control, there is newly militant pacifism, and anti-military sentiment here. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is seeking to calm it and preserve defense options by insisting that negotiations are coming. Washington's pronouncements keep undermining his efforts.

The conventional wisdom that U.S.-Soviet talks must be well prepared, that they must proceed slowly with every technical detail surely placed and above all, that summary should be reserved for sealing a final deal is no longer appropriate. A frightened world needs reassurance that Russians and Americans can still talk to each other, still agree that both want peace even if rivalry is intensified.

The best way to ease fears would be an early meeting between Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev. They don't have to negotiate anything or strike any bargain. The public would not inevitably expect such results from a summit, nor would it panic if they were not achieved. If the officials made very clear beforehand that the purpose was simply to give each side a chance to explain its concerns and to listen, then that result would be enough. Of course the two leaders would disagree, but it would help even if they came away with nothing more than a better understanding of each other's attitudes.

There are assurances they can give. Washington knows it isn't

A frightened world needs reassurance that Russians and Americans can still talk to each other.

reary four years until the next election: set clear priorities, putting first the domestic economy and government issues, then rearmament, and later decide how to face the world.

The broad foreign policy reviews promised last January have not begun to surface. Meanwhile there is a vacuum, apart from disconnected announcements on arms for China, aid for the Caribbean, grain and warnings on Poland for Moscow. The world outside that has to deal with the United States is beginning to feel uneasy about whether we know what we are doing. There are urgencies which don't match Washington's leisurely pace.

One is the Polish: *sitadion*, which has the most vital security implications for the Russians. Moscow's whole defense planning relies on guaranteed communications across Poland to its troops in East Germany.

A second is the coming change of leadership in Moscow. Nobody knows how long Leonid Brezhnev will last, but once he goes it may be years before his successor is able to deal confidently with the United States.

A third is the pressure for military decisions in Moscow to anticipate U.S. policy: return to the Cold War and an unlimited arms

trying to destabilize Poland or exploit its political travails to break up the Warsaw Pact. Moscow can't be sure and should be told at the highest level. That would help at least as much in heading off Soviet military intervention as dire warnings of the cost of such a move.

Start of Dialogue

Washington says it is seeking "real détente" and strategic balance, but the message comes through with a good deal of belligerence at the top, even though it isn't yet clear just how these goals will be defined.

Moscow could give a better sense of its own guidelines. It has never publicly defined its strategy, as NATO has.

Brezhnev has said repeatedly that he wants an early meeting. There is no reason for Reagan to lack confidence in his ability to set terms that make a summit obviously the beginning of a dialogue, not a commitment.

Technical arms negotiations can no longer bear the weight of establishing a climate of East-West stability. There needs to be a new display of political will to live on the same planet. Without it, alliances lose their reliability and danger is not held off. It increases.

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The World Bank's Next Era

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The resignation as president of the World Bank of Robert S. McNamara, who hands over Wednesday to Aiden W. Clausen, the former Bank of America boss, is the end of an era.

For the last 13 years the sprawling International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the formal name) has truly been "McNamara's Bank." It has reflected the Vietnam-era defense secretary's deep and emotional commitment to the problems of the Third World and to eradication of poverty in the poor nations.

Loan Growth

When McNamara moved from the Pentagon to the bank in 1968, the bank was lending less than \$1 billion. At \$11.5 billion in new loans in 1980, the bank has become the world's largest supplier of development money.

But the growth of the World Bank's scope, which McNamara believes must continue through the 1980s, gives the jitters to conservative critics, many of whom have come to power under Ronald Reagan. Influential Reagan advisers charge that although the United States has the biggest single money stake in the bank, the management is not sufficiently influenced by the United States, and the bank therefore is not an efficient agency for carrying out U.S. strategic policy abroad.

The qualitative change under McNamara is clear enough. Starting in 1973, the bank began to focus on rural development, world poverty, population control, slum upgrading, health and nutrition. This move away from the postwar emphasis on more traditional projects frightens the conservative community, which sees social ex-

perimentation and a bottomless international welfare program.

The director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, tried to revoke the Carter administration's pledge of \$3.2 billion for the World Bank's soft-loan agency over the next three years. The State Department succeeded in reinstating the \$3.2 billion on a stretched-out basis.

Key officials say it is doubtful there will be another U.S. replenishment after the \$3.2 billion is used up.

Whether the bank or any other multilateral agency should be considered a vehicle for carrying out the foreign policy of the United States or any other nation is a separate issue. That view has not been held by preceding administrations, and it is certain to be fought by America's partners and within the bureaucracy of the bank itself.

In an interview that caused tremors in the less developed world a few weeks ago, Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel expressed doubt whether the World Bank is serving U.S. interests, and wondered whether the bank's government-to-government mode of operation did not encourage socialism at the expense of the private enterprise system.

McNamara, as he moves back into private life, is deeply disturbed by what he regards as a senseless attempt to undercut the bank. He rejects the "socialism" charge as uninformed. His main concern is that the world is up against a serious "financial disequilibrium," and that presidents and prime ministers are not facing up to that reality.

Among McNamara's chief disappointments is the determination of the Reagan administration, so far at least, to abandon a proposed

"energy affiliate" for the World Bank that the Carter administration supported at the Venice summit last year. The energy affiliate, which is sure to be debated again at the Ottawa summit this month, would promote production of oil and other energy sources in the less developed world.

Although the Reagan crowd clearly is hostile to the energy affiliate, Clausen did not hesitate to tell me in an interview on June 4 in Lausanne, Switzerland, that he is "attached" to the idea, which he thinks would be highly successful in raising money for energy development in the Third World.

Test for Clausen

Clausen is well aware that there is hostility to the bank inside the administration, and outside among some of the more ideological pro-Reagan extremists who keep up a drumfire for way-out economic solutions. He knows, as well, that some of these conservative forces would much have preferred a McNamara successor, someone like former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who is committed to reining in, not expanding, the bank's role.

Clausen, however, does not appear to have taken the job to preside over the bank's dissolution. He told me that he favors expanding the present "leasing ratio" of the bank, which presently limits the amount of outstanding loans to the ultra-conservative one-to-one ratio with total capital. He endorses the confidence befitting the former head of the world's largest commercial banking enterprise. But Clausen faces a determined anti-bank mind-set in Reagan's Washington. He will test not only his skills, but his test to good humor.

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Letter

A Reagan Promise

Eugene Rostow, the incoming director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has just proclaimed that American-Soviet talks on arms control will not start before March, 1982, "because nobody exactly knows what to negotiate about."

It is worth recalling that NATO's Brussels decision of December, 1979, embodied a two-track approach, i.e., to deploy missiles by 1983/84 and to use the intervening time for talks about an arms control pact with the Soviets. While Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Christian Democratic opposition — Kohl and Strauss — are firmly committed to the deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles as a counter to the growing SS-20 threat, they are just as serious about the arms control half of the package.

They put their faith in President Reagan's binding promise to launch negotiations as soon as possible. Pronouncements such as Eugene Rostow's hardly help. Indeed, they make the proponents of TNF [heavier outer forces] modernization look ridiculous in Germany.

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1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Phillips Reports Major North Sea Oil Find

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. — Phillips Petroleum said Tuesday that a Southeast Thelma appraisal well in the U.K. sector of the North Sea flowed at between 1,319 barrels and 11,499 barrels of oil a day and natural gas flowed at between 1.18 million and 8.26 million cubic feet a day.

Japan, Soviet Union Agree on Oil-Gas Project

TOKYO — The Soviet Union and Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation (Sodeco) agreed on an oil and natural gas development project on the Sakhalin shelf, beginning in autumn, 1982, to start production from 1988, a Sodeco consortium spokesman said Tuesday.

General Dynamics Exploring Airbus Deal

PARIS — General Dynamics has held "exploratory" talks about participating in the development of a new aircraft by Airbus Industrie. Airbus officials on Tuesday confirmed contacts by St. Louis-based General Dynamics to discuss the possibility of its participation in the consortium's recently announced A-320 project for the development of a short-to-medium range commercial aircraft. First deliveries are scheduled for the end of 1985 or early 1986.

Litton Wins Antitrust Case Against AT&T

NEW YORK — A jury has awarded more than \$92 million to Litton Systems, a unit of Litton Industries, after a five-month civil trial on antitrust charges that Litton had brought against American Telephone & Telegraph and several of its telephone units.

Matsushita Electric Raises Spending Plan

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial said Tuesday it has raised its planned capital outlay for the business year ending Nov. 30 to 80 billion yen (\$5.5 billion) from the 65 billion yen originally planned. It spent 47 billion yen spent last year.

Peugeot Cuts Back Its Forecasts for 1981

PARIS — Automobiles Peugeot and Automobiles Citroën no longer expect the record improvement in 1981's trading results forecast last month, Peugeot group chairman Jean-Paul Parayre said Tuesday. He told the annual meeting that since mid-May sales recovery in the French market has halted, potential buyers are holding back and interest rates have risen sharply.

Leutwiler Discounts Effect Of Fiduciary Deposit Tax

BERNE — Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, said Tuesday he doubts assertions by Swiss banks that a proposed 5-percent withholding tax on fiduciary deposit interest would drive those customers elsewhere.

Mr. Leutwiler said foreigners are attracted to fiduciary accounts with Swiss banks by the security and discretion they afford. Foreigners are willing to give up some of the interest they receive in return for the security of these services, he said in a speech to the Association of Foreign Banks in Switzerland.

Mr. Leutwiler said it is understandable that the state should look to the largely flourishing banks when seeking new revenue to reduce its budget deficit.

Supervision Urged
Fiduciary funds are invested on Eurocurrency markets at the customer's risk but in the name of the Swiss bank. The proposed tax has been defeated in the upper house of parliament, but the lower house voted two weeks ago to give it detailed consideration.

Growth of fiduciary business would slow if banks supervised it as carefully as they do the business that is included in their balance sheets, Mr. Leutwiler said.

That would be welcomed by the central bank since the rapid growth and high volume of fiduciary accounts causes it some concern, although it has not so far directly endangered monetary or exchange-rate policy, he said.

Fiduciary liabilities of Swiss banks rose to nearly 150 billion Swiss francs (\$73.89 billion) at the end of March from 54 billion Swiss francs in 1978.

On other matters, Mr. Leutwiler forecast that the dollar will fall in a few weeks or months from its present level of about 2.03 Swiss francs.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 29, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, and SGLI.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., and West Germany.

Nigeria Seen To Cut Price Of Some Oil

First African State To Reduce Prices

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nigeria has agreed to sell a group of Zurich-based oil traders 100,000 barrels of oil a day beginning Wednesday at \$37.50 a barrel, a Nigerian oil industry source said Monday.

The deal marks a discount of \$2.50 a barrel from Nigeria's official contract price and is the first solid indication that any of the African producers might be willing to lower prices substantially.

The report comes a week after Nigeria, Algeria and Libya — whose oil is the highest priced among all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — had said they would not drop their official prices of \$40 to \$41 a barrel, despite being under heavy pressure due to the sharp decline in demand for oil in general and their oil in particular.

Industry officials cautioned, however, that there was no indication yet that Nigeria was ready to offer a similar discount to the major oil companies, which buy most of its current production of 850,000 barrels a day.

The companies, whose contracts are up for review July 1, were said to be engaged in tough discussions with the Nigerians and other African oil producers.

\$3.50-Cut Sought
The companies have threatened to drastically reduce purchases of oil from Nigeria if its government does not offer a substantial price reduction since refiners are losing about \$3.50 on every barrel of African oil they buy because current market conditions do not allow them to pass the full cost on to their customers.

Industry sources said Tuesday in Rome that Libya has officially notified Italian companies it will charge an unchanged \$40 a barrel for third quarter oil deliveries, Reuters reported. The companies are likely to substantially cut their Libyan purchases if that price is maintained, the sources added.

Company officials have also said that Mexico, if it goes ahead with a reported price increase of \$2 a barrel Wednesday, would find few takers for its oil.

"We told the Mexicans," a major U.S. oil company executive said, "that if they go through with the proposed \$2-a-barrel increase their oil will not be attractive to us and we will back away from all or a large portion of our entitlements."

Saudi Pressure
Any wide-scale price cuts by the African producers would be a victory for Saudi Arabia, which has vowed to continue overproducing at more than 10 million barrels a day until the glut forces the Africans to bring their prices more in line with Saudi Arabia's \$32-a-barrel rate.

[The Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said the glut would last well into 1982, but OPEC Secretary General René Ortíz told Reuters Tuesday that the oil glut should ease by September and then give way to rising demand and prices due to higher seasonal needs, rebuilding of stocks and an upturn in economic growth in the industrialized countries.]

[He said in Vienna on his last day as head of OPEC that oil prices and overall production levels have hit bottom and should go no lower during the summer.]

In Nigeria, an oil industry source said state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. had completed a two-year contract with a consortium of Swiss oil traders for 100,000 barrels a day of Nigerian Bonny light grade at \$37.50 a barrel. The oil, the price of which will be reviewed quarterly, will be resold to marketers in West Germany.

The source said the Nigerians were insisting that their official OPEC price was still \$40 a barrel and that they had merely granted a "temporary discount."

China Delays Oil Project Bids

By James P. Sterba
New York Times Service

PEKING — China's effort to reverse its rapidly declining production of energy has suffered another setback with the disclosure over the weekend that plans to solicit bids from foreign oil companies to begin exploratory drilling in the South China Sea have been shelved for at least another year.

With oil production stagnating and coal output declining, energy shortages are plaguing China's modernization efforts. Thousands of factories are operating below capacity because they cannot get enough power.

Discoveries in the South China Sea are regarded as essential to reviving a petrochemical industry, supplying oil to basic industry and earning foreign exchange.

But, according to Willard C. Butcher, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, Petroleum Ministry officials told him on Saturday that their inability to formulate acceptable policies on contracts and taxes had forced another delay in the solicitation of bids for the South China Sea drilling until "at best" the first quarter of 1982.

46 Firms in Running
Mr. Butcher, who was in Peking in an open a branch of the bank, estimated that resolving the tax and contract issues would mean a delay until the summer and perhaps early next fall of 1982.

After three earlier postponements this year, 46 oil companies from 13 countries, which have completed seismic studies of the area and turned them over to the Chinese for analysis, were hoping to submit competitive bids this fall, receive concessions in November and begin drilling exploration wells early next year.

Although most oil companies are waiting to see what terms the Chinese will offer for South China Sea exploration, they have suggested privately that the current glut in oil production worldwide has not been understood by the Chinese and that some companies might lose interest if bureaucratic delays in Peking continue.

Foreign oil company officials here said they believed the Petroleum Ministry was political to make decisions because it was under close political scrutiny from senior Chinese officials for past mistakes.

New Economic Plan
A new five-year economic plan was disclosed last week in which slow economic growth, the development of light industry and limited foreign investment were stressed. But the plan assumes a turnaround in energy production in the mid-1980s without considering the effects of current exploration delays in the South China Sea.

China appeared to be on the verge of an energy boom a few years ago, but according to Asian Business, a Hong Kong-based magazine, "a stupendous show of incompetence by China's oil and coal ministries" turned things around.

Efforts to tap hydroelectric sources are progressing, however. During the weekend China announced that a small-scale electric generation would soon begin at the Gezhou Dam project on the Yangtze River. The project is the first attempt to harness the energy of the Yangtze.

Gobain Asks Resignation Of CII Chief
By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Roger Gobain, chairman of Saint-Gobain, one of France's largest industrial groups, has asked for the resignation of CII-Honeywell Bull, a French-U.S. computer company in which Saint-Gobain controls a 53-percent shareholding.

Mr. Brulé said, however, that he had no immediate plans to step down, thus setting the stage for a possible boardroom battle.

Its outcome could have ramifications not only for the CII-Honeywell, but also for Honeywell Information Systems of the United States, which owns 47 percent of the CII Honeywell, company and banking sources in Paris said.

NYSE Prices Lower For Fourth Session

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Tuesday for the fourth consecutive session, reflecting the continued uncertain outlook for interest rates.

Trading was quiet and lackluster, as many investors remained on the sidelines ahead of the Independence Day holiday, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 7.61 points lower at 976.98 and declines outpaced advances 2 to 1 as volume widened to 41 million shares from 37.9 million Monday.

News that the leading economic indicators fell 1.8 percent in May had little impact, though analysts said the figures indicated the economy is slowing and may permit the Federal Reserve to ease its monetary policy.

But they said investors are still waiting for a clear indication that interest rates will decline.

"The market is poised for a big move up, but it is waiting for a signal that no one wants to give," Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds said.

The government also reported that June farm prices fell 0.7 percent.

Conoco was the most actively traded issue, at more than 1 million shares, and closed off 1/4 at 65 1/2. Last week Seagram said it plans to acquire about 41 percent of Conoco.

Active Texas Gulf, which received an acquisition proposal from Elf Aquitaine of France, dipped 1/4 to 47 1/2 after gaining 1/4 Monday.

Hammermill paper lost 1/4 to 31 1/4. It plans to repurchase 864,700 shares from an investor group at \$36 each. Puncosco corp gained 1/2 to 32 1/4. It received an undisclosed purchase offer for its food and drug group.

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U.S. Factory Orders Rise; Leading Index Plunges

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — New factory orders rose 0.6 percent, or \$983 million, to seasonally adjusted \$164.93 billion in May, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

This follows a revised 0.5-percent decline in April, which was initially estimated at 0.8 percent. The overall rise in orders was due to a \$1.13 billion increase in non-durable goods orders, which more than offset a \$153-million drop in orders for durable goods.

The department said shipments rose \$1.15 billion, or 0.7 percent, in May to \$163.40 billion after a 0.1-percent April decline. The backlog of unfilled orders rose \$1.54 billion, or 0.5 percent, to \$298.25 billion during May after rising 0.6 percent in April.

Earlier, the department reported that its index of leading indicators, an important gauge of future national economic strength, plunged in May.

The drop was in line with other recent government reports that have indicated the economy is slowing in its recovery from last year's recession.

"The decline in the index, together with other information available, suggests that the economic recovery that began last summer temporarily has stalled," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

"Since the end of last year, the leading index has been telegraphing the message of a slowdown. We do not expect to see a recession — but do expect a continued slowdown in the short term," he said.

The department said the index, considered a barometer of future economic activity, declined 1.8 percent in May after gains of 0.4 percent in April and 1.8 percent in March. However, those increases were mostly due to rising crude oil prices.

France Eases Reserve Rule
Reuters
PARIS — France acted Tuesday to bring down the cost of borrowing by reducing the percentage of reserves banks must deposit with the Bank of France.

The central bank said the new reserve requirements, effective Wednesday, will inject about 20 billion francs (\$3.49 billion) of liquidity into the banking system. The requirements on sight deposits were cut to 4.25 from 5.5 percent and on forward deposits to 0.95 percent from 1 percent.

Bankers estimated that before the new requirements were set, as much as 50 billion francs were tied up in obligatory noninterest-earning deposits at the Bank of France.

Unblocking the funds should help reduce interest rates and take some of the pressure off industry, which has been starved of funds since the jump in borrowing costs following the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

The authorities raised reserve requirements on May 16 to halt the slide of the franc on foreign exchange markets and to drain as much as 6 billion francs of liquidity from the banking system.

Responding to the central bank's moves, leading French commercial banks said they would cut their base rate, which they charge their biggest customers, to 15.9 percent from 17 percent.

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Jamaican Loan Status

Reuters
KINGSTON, Jamaica — Jamaica has passed the first in a series of quarterly tests required under terms of a three-year, \$698-million loan from the International Monetary Fund, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said Tuesday. He gave no details.

The government also reported that June farm prices fell 0.7 percent.

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Oil and Money in the Eighties

A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE OIL DAILY LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28 & 29, 1981

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will be the keynote speaker at the second International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," to be held September 28 and 29 at the Royal Garden Hotel in London.

James B. Edwards, U.S. Secretary of Energy, will open the second day of this international meeting with an address on the Reagan administration energy policy.

Designed to help senior executives involved in energy, finance and closely related fields to determine their business strategies for the 1980's, this two-day working conference will include major sessions on the following subjects:

- the supply-demand outlook
- how to finance future oil production
- the impact of politics on future oil flows
- alternative energy resources.

A panel format will be used extensively to stimulate exchange among all participants and produce fresh insight and recommendations on what must be done now. Speakers will include:

- Nordine Ait-Laoussine, Director, The International Energy Development Corporation, Geneva, and former Vice-President of Sonatrach
- James Akirs, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

— Jane Carter, Head of Conservation, U.K. Department of Energy

— Arthur Eschenlouer, Senior Vice President, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York

— Paul Frankel, President, Petroleum Economics Ltd., London

— Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris

— Ralf Roger Jakisch, Managing Director, Ruhrkohle International GmbH, Essen

— John Lichtblau, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York

— Francisco Porra, Executive Director, International Energy Development Corporation, Geneva

— Malcolm Peebles, Director, Finance and Planning, Shell International Gas Ltd., London

— Jean-Jacques Servon-Schreiber, author of "The World Challenge"

— George J. Stathakis, Vice President and General Manager, International Trading and Construction Division, General Electric Company, Westport, Conn.

— William P. Tavoulareas, President, Mobil Oil Corporation, New York.

To register for this timely international conference, simply complete and return the registration form below.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 28 and 29. 1-7-81

Form with fields for Surname, First Name, Position, Company, Address, City/Country, Telephone, and Telex.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: £375 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 11.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

RETURN TO: The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747-12-65 ext. 301.

HOTEL RESERVATION

Please reserve for the nights of September 27 and 28 the accommodations checked below:

Form with checkboxes for Single occupancy (£41 per night) and Double occupancy (£48 per night). Includes fields for Surname, First Name, Company, Address, City/Country, Telephone, and Telex.

Reservations must be received no later than September 18, and accompanied by a check for the first night.

RETURN TO: Ms. Liz Jackson, Reservation Department, Royal Garden Hotel, London W8 4PT, England. Reference: Energy Conference.

Foreign Exchange Problems? Having foreign exchange problems that cannot be handled through normal banking channels? Contact Desk-Parera, Box D1776, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. THE WORLD'S MONEY EXPERTS

intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow has said that it wants a political leader who has worked

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 1981 High Low Close
14% AAR 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	17% AAR 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	18% AAR 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	19% AAR 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00



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Hard work is second nature to Badische Kommunale Landesbank, one of Southwest Germany's leading banks. BAKOLA has succeeded in establishing its international reputation not on size and location, but on a combination of innovative banking skills, exceptional flexibility, and a determination to earn and retain client confidence through reliable individual service.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Elf: Why It Will Accept Half a Loaf

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From Elf Aquitaine's perspective, the cliché that half a loaf is better than none is being played out on a grand scale as the huge French oil and chemical company attempts to take over Texagulf Inc.

Texagulf, a chemicals, mining, and oil and gas company based in Stamford, Conn., owns the Kidd Creek mine, near Timmins, Ontario, an awesomely productive source of zinc, copper and silver that some analysts believe is the world's single most valuable mine. It is the kind of property that makes a cash-rich oil company looking to acquire a natural resource company drool.

Major U.S. Position

Nevertheless, if Elf is successful in the takeover bid it initiated Friday, it intends to surrender Kidd Creek to the Canada Development Corp., along with assorted ancillary mines, potash interests, and oil and gas properties that Texagulf owns in Canada.

When the dust settles from a series of transactions valued at about \$5 billion, Elf will have bartered these properties for the support of the Canadian investment firm in Elf's bid for Texagulf. Canada Development owns 37 percent of Texagulf's common stock.

Analysts are convinced that Elf will not regret its strategy, which

will leave it with 57.5 percent of the assets of Texagulf, enough to constitute the major U.S. acquisition Elf has been seeking for more than a year.

Through its EA Development subsidiary, Elf has offered to pay \$50 a share for the 63 percent of Texagulf's common stock not owned by Canada Development, and \$159.37 a share for preferred stock. The total value of the bid is \$2.5 billion, if all shareholders respond.

That investment would give Elf a major position in the U.S. fertilizer industry and promising oil and gas properties in the Gulf of Mexico.

"I think Elf is paying up in order to transfer assets from Canada to the United States," said J. Clarence Morrison, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, referring to Elf's agreement to sell its own oil interests in Canada Development in a related transaction, and its intention to use that money to help pay for the takeover of Texagulf. But, he added, "Texagulf's agricultural chemical lines have significant long-term potential and it is just a matter of time before Elf recovers its investment."

"The phosphate and sulfur property in Texagulf's fertilizer business is, by itself, worth more than the bid," agreed Peter Butler, an analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

Texagulf's chemical operations

last year produced earnings of \$168.3 million on sales of \$662.5 million, both records for the company. That was just over half of the company's total earnings of \$325.6 million on revenue of \$1.09 billion. Analysts say that Texagulf is the second-leading producer of sulfur, behind Freeport Minerals, the third- or fourth-largest producer of phosphates, and the fifth-largest producer of soda ash.

Because these chemicals are the basic ingredients of fertilizers, analysts describe Texagulf as "well positioned" to benefit from what some companies believe will be a food crisis in the coming decades.

"Elf would be getting the most valuable long-term phosphate resource this nation has," said Stuart Crane, an analyst at Fehstock & Co., referring to Texagulf's rapidly expanding mining and processing complex at Lee Creek, N.C.

Also expanding is the company's oil and gas presence in the Gulf of Mexico. Last year, Texagulf's oil and gas sales rose 51.3 percent from 1979, to \$35.7 million, and net income more than doubled, to \$5.8 million from \$2.8 million.

Betrayed Feeling

All of this has to please Elf, its attempt last summer to interest Kerr-McGee, the Oklahoma oil company, received a very cold shoulder. Elf, which is 67 percent owned by the French government,

retreated after weighing the likely political implications on the home front of engaging in a very public battle to invest abroad.

Texagulf executives, who reportedly feel betrayed by Canada Development, are said to be no more enthusiastic than Kerr-McGee was. Richard D. Mollison, the company's chairman and chief executive officer, was on the phone to H. Anthony Hampson, a Texagulf director who is also the chief executive of Canada Development, when the news of Elf's bid was reported, according to one executive.

No Melted Phone

"I didn't notice any melted phone on the desk, but I don't think you could call his reaction cordial," he said.

Most analysts feel Canada Development's backing for the takeover leaves few options for Texagulf.

[A Texagulf spokesman said Tuesday that the company was "exploring ways to oppose the takeover." Reuters reported from Toronto, but he added that "I don't know whether we'll fight or not." The Texagulf board is to meet Thursday to review the Elf offer.]

A move by the U.S. government to block the deal is considered unlikely, given the Reagan administration's hands-off business philo-



Nominees for FTC, SEC Posts Reflect Reagan's Easing of Government's Role

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced appointments to two key regulatory agencies, reflecting its goal of reducing the government's role in business.

John M. Fedders, a Washington lawyer who has defended many corporations before the Securities and Exchange Commission, was named Monday to head the commission's enforcement division.

Mr. Miller, who brings to the post a strong commitment to the free-market system, has helped lead the Reagan administration's drive to shrink government regulation, first as head of the transport group that studied regulations and currently as the top staff member of the Office of Management and Budget and executive director of the Presidential Task Force for Regulatory Relief.

Under Mr. Miller, the commission is likely to find itself working within a narrow mandate. Following Congress' crackdown last year on the agency's powers, the administration has cut the commission's budget and tried to remove its antitrust authority.

Mr. Miller, who now faces confirmation hearings, will replace David A. Clanton, the FTC's acting chairman.

Outsider

Mr. Fedders is the first enforcement division director to come from outside the agency. He will replace Stanley Sporkin, who left the SEC last month to become

corporate oversight favored by Mr. Sporkin.

Mr. Fedders, who assumes office in late July, has supported congressional proposals that would weaken the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, which forbids bribery of foreign officials by U.S. companies.

However, he said that he would continue to enforce the 1977 law, but would bring "discretion" to each case.

U.S. Futures in CDs

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission unanimously approved Tuesday a request by the New York Futures Exchange to trade futures on certificates of deposits issued by U.S. banks.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will let import quotas on non-rubber shoes made in Taiwan and South Korea expire at midnight, the White House announced Tuesday.

David Gergen, director of White House communications, said Mr. Reagan decided to end the quotas on the advice of International Trade Representative William Brock and the International Trade Commission.

The quotas were ordered by President Carter in 1977, but Mr. Gergen said Mr. Reagan believes the U.S. shoe industry is "now in a much better position to compete" with foreign producers. Taiwan and South Korea accounted for a quarter of the footwear imported into the United States last year.

Clausen Stresses U.S. 'Vested Interest' in World Bank

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Aldea Winship Clausen, who takes over Wednesday as president of the World Bank, stresses that it is in the "vested interest" of the United States to support the institution, which leads to the Third World, and warns that congressional reluctance to provide adequate funding threatens its survival.

"If we can help the Third World countries expand their economies, ours will also expand, and there will be more jobs in the United States," said Mr. Clausen, who is leaving his job as chairman of the Bank of America to succeed Robert S. McNamara as the World Bank's sixth chief executive.

He noted that one-third of U.S. exports are bought by developing countries. "That's the vested interest I'm talking about," he declared in a recent interview. "The (World) Bank makes so much common sense that it seems that other reasonable people with like common sense will see what we're trying to do," he added.

He said he was concerned, not about Reagan administration support for the World Bank, but about the reluctance of conservative members of both parties in the House of Representatives to back

administration proposals for funding. Without U.S. support, he said, the institution, which is owned by 139 nations, is in danger of unravelling.

Private Sector Strategy

The 58-year-old banker described the new job as a "step up on challenge" and himself as acutely sensitive to the "voracious" needs of the Third World for development assistance.

He left little doubt, however, that he would proceed on a course somewhat different from that laid out by his predecessor—for example by trying to marshal more of the resources of the private sector into the business of development.

"I'm a private sector person. I'm biased to maximizing. I'm biased to helping starting at home. I'm biased to bailing in. I don't want to bail out anything," he asserted.

Citing recent economic successes of Argentina, Chile, Peru, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, he said that "getting the economic momentum going for the private sector is a good way to achieve economic development."

He conceded that the job of running the bank has begun to look a lot bigger than it did last October when he was appointed under a pre-election agreement between

Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter.

"The horse is bucking a bit harder than I had anticipated, but my job is to get on it and try to ride it."

It was a reference to the troubles the bank faces as it seeks support of its largest stockholder, the United States, for a mission that is to make loans, some at practically no interest, to nearly 100 developing countries.

The bank lent some \$12 billion last year on transportation, power, agriculture and other development projects in the poorer countries.

In taking over from Mr. McNamara, in whose 13-year tenure the bank's lending expanded twelvefold, Mr. Clausen said he saw "both consolidation and further growth" but added that continued growth of the dimensions of the last 12 years would be "unsustainable."

"If it is true that there is growing reluctance of supporter nations to support multilateral aid, then that aid may have to slow down. But the need is not diminishing in any way. The appetite is voracious."

One way to address that need, he said, may be to attract more private sector capital to World Bank-supported projects. He noted that for every \$1 the bank puts into a

project, it now attracts \$3 to \$4 from outside. "Can we make that \$5 and \$67 I think that clearly I want to explore that."

Mr. Clausen made it clear that he considered his main job to be salesmanship.

Reagan 'Supportive'

"I think that the people of the United States don't know anything about the World Bank. Even the large commercial bankers of the United States don't know much about the World Bank, and they should. We have to get people to understand what the World Bank can do, and what it means to them in their own communities. Then this will translate itself in Congress. And Congress needs to know."

He said that contrary to popular belief the Reagan administration was "very supportive" of the bank.

He noted, "The president was for a number of years my governor in California, and a good one. I know the media has said that the Reagan administration is anti-World Bank. I don't believe that."

But the administration has so far had trouble getting its recommended funding for the bank's soft-loan affiliate, known as the International Development Association (IDA), accepted by the

House. IDA makes loans to the world's poorest countries repayable over 50 years at no interest and only a small service fee.

The administration is seeking a \$3.24 billion appropriation to cover the Carter administration, for a \$12 billion IDA lending program over this year, 1982 and 1983.

The Senate has approved the recommendation, but the House has stretched appropriations out over the next five years.

"The administration recommendation is the very minimum that Congress can do," said Mr. Clausen, adding that "if it goes below that, we are in danger of going back to square one."

He said the next two or three years would be "absolutely critical" because of projected slower economic growth and high inflation.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Year	1980	1979
France		
Hacheffe	4,650	4,038
Revenue	50.01	92.47
Profits		
Japan		
Kan Saop	254,330	N.A.
Revenue	3,020	N.A.
Profits		

Belgian Output Declined

BRUSSELS — Belgian industrial production declined a seasonally adjusted 1.3 percent in April after a 0.5-percent rise in March and was 5.9 percent below the April 1980 level, the National Statistics Office said Tuesday.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for June 30, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Sub-sections include 'Continued from page 8' and 'Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.'

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for June 30, 1981. Includes sections for Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, New York Futures, Paris Commodities, London Metals Market, London Commodities, Tokyo Exchange, and Cash Prices. Each section lists various commodities and their corresponding market prices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for June 30, 1981. Lists rates for various currencies and maturities.

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INTERMARKET FUND I

Advertisement for INTERMARKET FUND I. A Société Anonyme registered in Luxembourg. Includes details about the fund's structure and an agenda for a shareholders meeting.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets for June 30, 1981. Lists gold prices in various European currencies and locations.

Advertisement for Gold Options. Includes a table of gold option prices and information about the Valera White Weld S.A. company.

Advertisement for European Business Exchange. Includes contact information and a logo for the exchange.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: '1500 مواليد'.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 30

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for June 30, 1981. Includes columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, P/E, and various stock symbols.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, June 29, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for June 29, 1981. Lists various Canadian stocks and their closing prices.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, June 29, 1981

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for June 29, 1981. Lists various Quebec stocks and their closing prices.

Canadian Indexes June 30, 1981

Table of Canadian Indexes for June 30, 1981. Shows indices for Toronto and Montreal.

Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, June 30, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes Closing Prices for June 30, 1981. Lists various floating rate notes and their prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, June 30, 1981

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for June 30, 1981. Lists various OTC stocks and their closing prices.

European Stock Markets June 30, 1981

Table of European Stock Markets for June 30, 1981. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan.

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Down 2 Sets, Connors Beats Amritraj; Borg, McEnroe, Frawley Win

WIMBLEDON, England — Jimmy Connors came from two sets down to beat Vijay Amritraj of India 2-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, Tuesday and reached the Wimbledon semifinals for the seventh time in eight years.

In Thursday's semis, Connors will meet defending champion Bjorn Borg, who downed Peter McNamara of Australia, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3.

The other semifinalists are Rod Frawley of Australia, who had won only five matches in 12 tournaments leading up to Wimbledon but ended the run of rookie U.S. pro Tim Mayotte, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3 victory, and second-seeded John McEnroe, who knocked off unseeded Johan Kriek of South Africa, 6-1, 7-5, 6-1.

It was a close call for No. 3 seed Connors, whose ability to go the full distance changed apparent defeat into triumph in front of a packed Center Court crowd.

Playing beautiful tennis, the unseeded Amritraj, who had beaten Connors in their last two meetings, started impressively, wrapping up the opening set on the back of service breaks in the second and eighth games.

The 6-3 Indian Davis Cup player was given almost open license at the net with Connors missing opportunities for the passing shots usually a hallmark of his game.

But when Connors broke service in the first game of the second set, it looked as if his touch had returned. His double-fisted backhand began to have more bite and raking forehand cross-court drives left Amritraj flat-footed.

Connors' new life did not last long, however, and Amritraj broke back to 3-3 on his sixth break point when the American's attempted backhand lob landed beyond the baseline.

Connors was given few opportunities to attack the Indian's serve and it was Connors who gave way again in the 12th game, which he lost to love with a double fault.

Connors was two sets down; Amritraj, who got within two points of beating Borg two years ago, looked as if he would become the first Indian to make the semifinals since the great Ramanathan Krishnan 20 years ago.

But Connors, with a tradition of fighting right up to the final ball, had other ideas. A spectacular running forehand pass, played from outside the alley, gave him the break for a 3-2 lead in the third set and he held on to his advantage to keep his hopes alive.

The fourth set was balanced until Connors came through in a rush when, after trailing 2-3, he won 16 of the next 17 points to run away with the set and force a decider.

Amritraj collapsed like a house of cards against an inspired Connors, who produced a bewildering array of sparkling winners, varying from explosive passing shots down both lines to tantalizingly played lobs that even had Amritraj applauding at one point.

There was nothing Amritraj could do to stem the winners cascading from Connors, who extended his unbeaten run to six games by serving into a 3-0 lead in the final set.

Amritraj managed to hold his next two serves, but Connors over relaxed his grip on the match, which he ended by breaking with a dipping return of serve Amritraj could only just get his racket on.

The duel lasted 3 hours and 35 minutes. Despite the tension, Connors still found time to clown.

On one occasion, after a fruitless chase for a wide-angled forehand, he wound up pressing his face against a TV camera. And later, when Amritraj had won a point on a net-cord, Connors continued with his run, leaped over the net and mockingly raised his fist at his opponent's face.

Borg needed only 1 hour, 46 minutes to beat McNamara and capture his 40th straight Wimbledon match. Going for his sixth successive title, Borg started slowly, as he often does.

The champion was two points away from losing the first set, but recovered and then won the tie-breaker, 7-2. He was in irresistible form from then on.

McNamara, the 26-year-old 12th seed, played well, but well was not enough on a day when the ice-cool Swede was at his brilliant best.

Serving at 4-5, 30-all, in the first set, Borg produced two service winners to break the set. McNamara, who had dropped only three points in his four previous service games, opened the tie-breaker with a double-fault and Borg went on to take the set in 43 minutes.

A hard and dry No. 1 court produced erratic bounces in the early going, and Borg seemed the more affected. With McNamara, the defending Wimbledon doubles champion, as his compatriot, Paul McNamara, serving well and coming in effectively, Borg looked to be in for a long, hard afternoon.

Instead, Borg stepped up a gear in the second set and the Australian was unable to respond. The blond top seed broke McNamara's serve in the fourth game of the second set, losing only one point, and then reeled off five straight points to rebound from love-40 down in the eighth game to take the set.

The second set took just 27 minutes as Borg produced just about every shot in his repertoire while McNamara had only enough spirit to keep his flagging challenge alive.

Borg, serving magnificently, opened the third set with one of the nine aces he produced during the contest; he broke McNamara's serve in the sixth game and stormed to victory. He has not dropped a set in five matches this year.

"I expected a much tougher match but I didn't anticipate I would play so well," said Borg. "It was my best match of the tournament."

"Connors plays the same kind of game as myself, depending a lot on ground strokes from the back. I will have to be at the top of my game to win the championships, but I am really motivated now."

Amritraj collapsed like a house of cards against an inspired Connors, who produced a bewildering array of sparkling winners, varying from explosive passing shots down both lines to tantalizingly played lobs that even had Amritraj applauding at one point.

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Jimmy Connors ... After 3 hours and 35 minutes, a victory.

The Real Navratilova: A Well-Kept Secret

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The funniest, most colorful and most touching woman tennis player at the championship of Wimbledon is Martina Navratilova. But it's a secret.

Americans like little girls from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., or Rolling Hills, Calif., who have ribbons in their hair or wear pinafores until they're old enough to vote. Americans like cute, tobrating women tennis players who make gentle noises when they play.

Grace and Wit

Thus Americans, as yet, don't seem to know what to make of Navratilova. Her game is power, so they don't notice her delicacy at the net, her grace in prowling the court. Her speech still has the accents of her native Czechoslovakia, so the wit in her comments is sometimes overlooked.

Perhaps worst of all, Navratilova has muscles and a name that, to American ears, sounds harsh and foreign rather than fitting like, perhaps, Goolagong.

So Navratilova is the great player who doesn't get cheered a great deal. She has chosen America, embraced it, but she has not gotten warmth in return. On Wednesday here, she will play 18-year-old Hana Mandlikova, the current pride of the Czechs, in the semifinals. Only one thing would suit Navratilova better — if it were the final.

No Dacking It

"I can't wait," Navratilova said, "because now the Czechs will have to report the results. Because I am playing Hana, they cannot pretend that I no longer exist."

"It would be even more fun in the final because then it would have to be on TV in Czechoslovakia. My parents could see it. Everybody would see," she says.

"It will be interesting, because, if she beats me — there you go, they'll say I lost because I left the country and came to America. They'll play it up for all it's worth."

Navratilova knows what it means, far more than most people, to be torn in two directions. "I have nothing against Hana. I've known her and her parents since she was a little girl kicking a soccer ball beside the courts where we played. When she was 10 or 11, she was my ballgirl at matches," said Navratilova.

"But I can't be indifferent to how I'm seen in the country where I was born [and lived until she departed in 1975 at the age of 18]. I am Czech ... Or I was Czech ... or whatever I am."

"I regret some things I have done in my life," she says, "but coming to the States will never be one of them. I love it."

Navratilova was at her charming best at match point of her 6-2, 6-3 defeat of Virginia Ruzid Monday.

On that final point, Navratilova threw both arms in the air and let go of her racket. All she neglected to note was that Ruzid had reached the ball and hit it back over the net.

Navratilova bobbed her racket, grabbed it and swatted the ball into an open court for the winning point.

Then, her face lit up in a spontaneous smile of delight and embarrassment at the ridiculousness of her premature celebration.

"That was a ball of a match point, wasn't it?" she said sheepishly afterward. "I swore I saw the ball bounce twice, but it was my overactive imagination. Thank God she didn't hit a winner while I was standing there in my victory pose."

In a sport full of prim, proper, parent-ruled players, Navratilova is a woman who has had to figure out everything for herself in a strange land with her family left behind. These days are doubly hard for Navratilova because, through no doing of her own, she has become a symbol.

When Billie Jean King admitted to a lesbian affair, the line of journalists began forming in Navratilova's wake to hector her about her thoughts on the matter.

Navratilova's companion, with whom she owns an old home in Charlottesville, Va., is author Rita Mae Brown, who wrote the best-seller "Rubyfruit Jungle" and who, in recent years, has been a gay activist.

Navratilova, as might be expected, answers directly when asked how she feels about King's presence here as sort of politely ignored nonperson. Even though King has won 20 Wimbledon titles, more than any other person, her retirement from this event, and perhaps from the sport, has gone without the sort of sentimental farewell-and-thanks that has been allotted to Virginia Wade in recent days.

"It's like Billie Jean isn't even here [in a television commentary]," said Navratilova. "It's sad that she's going out this way. Since nothing was said about her, I just assumed that she was playing in the doubles."

At this Wimbledon, Navratilova has practically had a monopoly on quick-witted quips. Asked why she's playing so well, she says she's learned to relax in the mornings by doing the laundry. To her many superlatives, she's added one: "Since Borg overthrew me during Wimbledon, I'm not going to cheer."

A hard, dark tinge surrounds Navratilova's humor. She is a woman between countries, officially despised as a counterrevolutionary in one and often ignored in the other. Her face is gentle, thoughtful, amused, sometimes hurt. But it doesn't have that all-American carbonated smile.

Neglected Image

Navratilova has committed the cardinal sin of athletic superstardom. She's labored hard to become a person but hasn't yet gotten around to working on a palatable image.

Monday, someone asking a casual question referred to Navratilova as graceful. "I don't often hear myself called that," she said, "although I think of myself as graceful. I don't get as much credit for that as others do."

There are many things for which Navratilova does not get credit. At every turn, she has gone through more endured moths, faced harder more tormenting problems than her peers. Yet she has emerged from it with an almost defiant cheerfulness.

"When you think of the world," wrote satirist Jonathan Swift, "give it one lash the more, with my regards."

Australian Takes Top Spot in Tour

ST. LARY SOULAN, France — Phil Anderson Tuesday became the first Australian ever to wear the overall leader's yellow jersey in the 78-year history of the Tour de France bicycle race, as the overnight pacesetter fell by the wayside in a punishing mountain stage.

Belgium's Lucien Van Impe, the 1976 winner and riding his 13th tour, staged a sturdy solo breakaway to win the 117.5-kilometer (73-mile) sixth stage up the Pyrenees in 3 hours, 32.32 minutes.

Bernard Hinault of France and Anderson finished second and third respectively, both 27 seconds behind Van Impe. Overnight leader Gerrie Knetemann, the 1978 world champion from the Netherlands, was 84th, 9 minutes 34 seconds behind Van Impe.

Overall Leaders

- 1. Philo Anderson, Australia, 7 hours, 36:11.
- 2. Bernard Hinault, France, 17 seconds behind.
- 3. Lucien Van Impe, Belgium, 3:38 behind.
- 4. Peter Wipac, Holland, 3:38 behind.
- 5. Remy Clos, Belgium, 3:38 behind.
- 6. Albert Clarys, France, 3:38 behind.
- 7. Lucien Van Impe, Belgium, 3:39 behind.
- 8. Raymond Martin, France, 3:53 behind.
- 9. Jean-Francois Rodiereux, France, 3:58 behind.
- 10. Claude Criquiellon, Belgium, 4:02 behind.

Transactions

BASILDON
National League
NEW YORK — Signed John Felton, outfielder, and swapped him to Little Falls of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA — Signed Kevin Laney, head coach, to a three-year contract.

DETROIT — Released Greg Miller, forward, and Joe Kennedy, center, to the Central Hockey League.
PITTSBURGH — Announced Pat Bontade and Mike McEneaney, forwards, to be traded to them by an arbitrator as compensation for Hartford's signing Greg Miller, goalie.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
DETROIT — Signed Dave English, defensive tackle.

The Soccer Scene

Lawyer-Medics Tend an Ailing Game

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At least do no harm. That fundamental guideline in medicine and law comes to mind as a new order dawns in English soccer administration.

For reasons of tradition, England maintains a remote influence on the international game. That influence is quite disproportionate to her ability to play or organize the modern game.

Not since Sir Stanley Rouse, that gentlemanly old sportsman, was routed by Dr. Joao Havelange in the 1974 FIFA presidential election has the mother country had credible voice within the sport's ruling powers.

Upper Hand

Since England's game and her leadership have been in lamentable decline for 15 years, one might expect the world to applaud at her mutation. Instead, just as the refined memory of Bobby Charlton overshadows the groping players of today, so the self-interested international leadership of Brazil and Italy in FIFA and UEFA make administrators elsewhere yearn for the clock to go back.

Old Sir Stanley is now too old. And anyway, the world is infinitely more complex, more bedeviled by commercial and nationalistic impingements of sport than when he framed the rules and guided missionary etiquette. The British empire is gone; the scholar is seen as less effective; less witty, than the lawyer.

Havelange is a businessman and a lawyer. And in England, too, the balance has just swung: Both administrations, the soccer league and the soccer association, have just elected legal beavers as leaders.

Change was overdue. On the basis of refraining, lest one can say anything nice about a retiring dignitary, this column offers a blank on the five years' FA chairmanship of Oxford chemistry professor and old Corinthian Sir Harold Thompson. He is replaced by Bert Millichip, a 66-year-old solicitor whose vote Saturday sneaked the chair ahead of retired headmaster Arthur (Mac) McMullen, 70. Again the lawyer before the scholar and, for once in FA history, seniority set aside.

Meanwhile, the English League, which represents the top 92 professional clubs, had bid farewell to Lord Westwood, its septuagenarian industrialist president whose club, Newcastle United, had run in unprecedented rebellion by

players and fans because of his outmoded rule. Westwood's successor is Jack Dunnett, 59. Another solicitor and a Labor member of Parliament, Dunnett has led Notts County, one of the oldest clubs in the world, out of prolonged decline and back to the first division.

County still faces massive problems. Its ground is a shambles, its resources are minute compared to the giants — yet, bang on time, it rejoins the elite as the boss takes high office.

Dunnett says he is preparing to withdraw from an undistinguished parliamentary career to concentrate on soccer. Millichip, a man of the golf course, is similarly said to be ready to sacrifice his role of chairman of West Bromwich Albion to grapple with soccer's ailments.

"In Any Business, ..."

So, each solicitor with a foot in the other's camp, they seek to end the ludicrously fractious relationship between English League and FA. Neither man has a reputation as a crusader or a visionary, but as club chairmen both know the damning effect of soccer's lost appeal in the country.

"In any business, if you lose 11 percent of your customers [as soccer in England did last season], you are in trouble," admits Dunnett.

He and Millichip know equally that the stark refusal of league clubs to release players for international duty has markedly weakened the reputation of the nation.

"The conflict [between club and country] must be sorted out," says Millichip. And, along with Dunnett, he sees the solution not in reducing the sizes of the divisions, the largest in Europe, but in postponing league matches to make players available for international.

Postpone until when? Schedules are overburdened. The players are worn out by the physical English style, and even when the schedules offer a brief respite, clubs fly them off to some Arabian paradise to play for rich pickings.

They live on the edge of bankruptcy, and again Millichip and Dunnett have, in their dual election, promised to write more cash from TV, from pools, from sponsorship and from government entertainment tax.

Neither has yet spoken about trying to persuade players who earn four times salary of the prime minister to accept wages within the game's ability to pay.

They do, however, sound a unified voice on the question of booting aggression. "I'm in favor of a more aggressive approach," says politician Dunnett. "I'm for corporal punishment," adds Millichip, who has chaired the FA disciplinary committee.

Corporal punishment appears to be a refinement of Bert (The Birch) Millichip's previous exhortations that public floggings might tame the bad boys.

He is also more than little upset about vanishing integrity within the game. His club is at the moment managerless, and threats to sack Manchester United are hardly dry in his opinion. "Poaching" of West Brom manager Ron Atkinson by United last month.

They are out young medicos, Dunnett and Millichip. They are setting out to treat a sick game, even to change the habits of a disturbed society.

And the only precedent — England's guiding world game — is way, way beyond them, as Saturday's sad announcement from the FA reflected.

England has asked not to receive any tickets for spectators at the Sept. 9 World Cup qualifying game against Norway in Oslo. If her supporters are not there, they can do so harm.

NASL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
New York	10	3	26
Washington	9	3	26
Montreal	8	10	25
Toronto	5	13	24

SOUTHERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
Athens	11	8	23
Southern	10	7	23
Toronto Bay	10	12	24
San Diego	9	7	24

CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
Chicago	12	7	23
Minneapolis	11	5	21
Tulsa	10	3	25
Dallas	2	12	21

WESTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
Los Angeles	11	9	24
San Diego	10	7	23
Colorado	8	11	24
San Jose	8	11	24

NORTHWEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
Vancouver	12	4	22
Seattle	11	8	22
Portland	10	11	24
Edmonton	9	13	24

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